THE PEN FOR EVERY OCCASION!
ROLEX
REFILL FITS EVERY BALL-PEN

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LEONOF

JUST as there is no simple formula for disarmament, there is no putting a finger on any single obstacle that has to date prevented the great powers from reaching agreement on some initial measure for the reduction of weapons and armies. Uncertainty, fear and downright distrust are all potent factors in this lack of progress, but it is by now more or less generally recognized that precisely because of these factors, and despite their existence disarmament is all the more necessary. At one time it seemed as though inability to work out an effective control and inspection system continued to frustrate all efforts at agreement. Today there appears to be tacit acknowledgement all around that some such system could be evolved. But disarmament is no nearer.

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THE chief hitch in negotiations so far has been their tendency to develop a chain reaction of their own. Thus, the question of cessation of nuclear tests is linked, not illogically, to controlled reduction of existing stocks of nuclear weapons; the same logic requires that a nation which has agreed to forgo dependence on the "massive deterrent" demand that its potential adversary must not have an overbearing advantage in conventional armaments, or in numbers of men thus armed; it is then only common sense to insist that these arms and armies are not strategically better placed on one side than on the other; whence simple ratiocination brings us to the question of military alliances and foreign bases, and what should be done about the reunification of Germany and Chinese declarations of determination to "liberate" Formosa. The end result is that negotiators are overwhelmed by a sea of devastating logic which at times looks almost as impressive as the stockpiles of devastating weapons which their logic was to reduce.

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AMID this wealth of logic, one proposal recurs repeatedly, and was this week again sponsored by the Prime Ministers of India and Japan. That is for the immediate suspension of all nuclear tests as the first step to a more comprehensive agreement on disarmament. Support for this measure by Mr. Nehru and Mr. Kishi in their joint communique was their main statement in the field of international affairs. They had made it separately several times before, and have had all the opportunity to study the pros and cons of the matter before they made it again on Sunday. But every time they had made it they have been accused of political naivite: Mr. Nehru because he takes his neutralist convictions too far into the Soviet camp, or the Japanese because they are too emotionally involved in their memories of Hiroshima. These arguments are wearing a little thin.

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NEITHER Mr. Nehru nor Mr. Kishi are starry-eyed idealists; India is engaged, willy-nilly, in a struggle with China to prove to the rest of Asia that the Communist system is not the answer to the poverty of its millions. The Japanese Government has successfully resisted considerable domestic pressure to compel it to recognize the Peking regime and extend official sanction to the present informal trade and cultural relations between the two countries. Neither could reasonably be accused of supporting any measure simply because it was to the advantage of the Soviet bloc. Nor, in fact, is the idea that atomic tests must be stopped popular only among the non-committed countries, for an increasing number of parties and scientists in the West have already declared their support for the measure.

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IT is not just because it is simple or easy to implement that suspension of tests is attractive, and any such explanation is in itself an oversimplification. It has gained mounting support not only because it represents a start, but because once tests are discontinued the ability to produce bigger and better weapons of mass destruction will be seriously curtailed. Scientists and engineers can, in theory, perfect even more fantastic weapons, but these, until they are tested, are going to remain theories. A strong case could also be made for the view that nations cannot remain uninfluenced in their negotiations on disarmament by the knowledge that their arms factories are perpetually on the threshold of producing an even more ultimate weapon which may give them greater advantage at the conference table. The West thought it had an advantage in the atomic bomb. The Soviet Union makes no secret that it thinks it has the advantage in Sputnik. That ingenious ape who first learned to sling a stone no doubt also thought he had it.

Jerusalem, October 15.

U.S. Raps Yugoslav Ties with E. Germany

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — The U.S. today criticized Yugoslavia for recognizing the Government of East Germany. The State Depariment spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said the U.S. does not think this will help achieve a settlement of the thorny German problem.

He declined to say whether the Yugoslav action would have any effect on forthcoming U.S. - Yugoslav talks about further American aid.

The Tito Government formally recognized East Germany today. Yugoslavia was the first country outside the Soviet bloc to establish diplomatic relations with the East German regime.

Mr. White said the U.S. attitude on the question has been made known to Yugoslavia on a number of occasions.

In Belgrade, the official Yugoslav news agency "Tanjug" announced that the two Governments had decided to exchange representatives at the level of Ministers.

The Yugoslav statement continues that the agreement had been concluded in an exchange of notes between the East German Premier Otto Grotewohl and President Tito, on August 21 and October 3.

Diplomatic Defeat

In Bonn, meanwhile, authoritative sources said Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, today faces a major diplomatic defeat with Yugoslavia's recognition of East Germany.

The choice of date was seen as an added blow to the Bonn Government, because today the new West German Bundestag (parliament), in which Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democrats have an overall majority, is formally inaugurated in West Berlin. The Bundestag session has no agenda but the election of officers, and is symbolic of the West German Government's faith in reunification. It also symbolizes the West German claim that the Bundestag is the only body at present representing the German people.

The Yugoslav recognition will provide Walter Ulbricht, the East German Communist leader, with a welcome counter-blow to the Bundestag's rejection of his regime.

(UP, Reuter)

C-o-L Index Drops 1 Point in September

The Cost-of-Living Index dropped by 1 point during September. The Index now stands at 268 points as compared with 269 points at the end of August and 258 in June, it was announced yesterday in Jerusalem by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

This means that during the past three months the Index rose by 10 points, which is 2½ points short of the 12½-point rise in three months which is needed for a wage increase.

The fall in the September Index resulted mainly from the sharp fall in egg prices during the month as a result of the fixed price policy and the heavy egg imports during the month. There was also a drop in the price of fish fillet as a result of its distribution this month. It was not distributed in August.

A rise was recorded in the average prices of egg plant, green pepper, grapes, watermelons and melons. A rise was also recorded in the prices of fowl and clothing and footwear.

El Salvador F.M. Departs in Rain

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — In a light rain, the Foreign Minister of El Salvador, Dr. Alfredo Ortiz Mancia, reviewed a guard of honour of the Israel Defence Forces here this morning before leaving the country with his wife at the end of a week's visit.

The rain began to fall when the Salvador Foreign Minister arrived at the airport. All present took cover under the roof of the airport building as the Israel and El Salvador anthems were played.

The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Mancia were seen off on the Swissair airliner which took them to Athens by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen. *(Itim)*

Rivka Lichtenfeld Wins Women's Chess Title

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Rivka Lichtenfeld, a former national champion of Lithuania and a newcomer to Israel, today won the National Women's Chess Championship at Beit Sokolow with 6½ points from seven games. Second place went to the youngest competitor, Yehudit Cahane, with 5½. She was followed by Zvia Goldberg (4) Anna Frank (3½) and Pua Erlich (2½).

In the eighth round of the men's tournament, Dinner beat Czerniak, Kreidman beat Buchner and Aloni beat Dinur. The other games were adjourned.

Aloni now leads with 6½ points, Porat 6, with one game unfinished, Kreidman 5, Dinner 5½.

Harding Commutes 3 Death Sentences

NICOSIA, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Governor of Cyprus, Sir John Harding, today commuted the death sentences on three Greek Cypriot youths, Michalani Rossides, Costas Michael Rihisbos and Demetrakis Christow — the first two to life imprisonment and Christou to 15 years.

Rossides, 22, was sentenced to death on June 6 for the murder of a British private, Ninighos, a 25-year-old carpenter, and Christou, a 19-year-old mechanic, received the death sentence last August for carrying a tommy-gun, bomb and ammunition.

There are now no Greek Cypriots under sentence of death for emergency offences. The reprieves today make a total of five in the past eight weeks.

In London, meanwhile, the Colonial Office today confirmed reports that General Harding had been discussing his future with the Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox Boyd. The report had said the Governor wanted to retire now that his two-year appointment had expired.

No official information was available as to when the Governor would leave the strife-torn Mediterranean island.

Ike Sees Solution At Little Rock

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — The White House said today that President Eisenhower hopes a solution of the Little Rock school integration impasse "can be reached, and as soon as possible."

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the President had approved in advance the decision announced yesterday of Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker to cut in half the force of army paratroopers on duty at Little Rock's Central High School and to de-federalize most of the Arkansas National Guard.

He said the partial troop withdrawal indicated that the situation around Central High School had quietened measurably.

France Wants Proof Of Nasser's Amity

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Tuesday. — A French Foreign Ministry spokesman, commenting on reports that Col. Abdul Nasser of Egypt was seeking a rapprochement with the West, said today that the Western powers were awaiting tangible evidence of such an approach before commenting on it.

The spokesman denied Geneva press reports that France was willing to pay Egypt for Suez campaign damage. He also denied that the U.S. had advised France and Great Britain to go slow in their negotiations with Egypt.

Moscow Sees 'Moon' May Be Slowing Down

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Moscow Radio indicated today that either the earth satellite was slowing down or its rocket, which has been moving ahead of it around the earth, was putting on a burst of speed.

The broadcast heard here said the rocket was visible with the naked eye over Moscow this morning.

"The carrier continues to be ahead of the artificial satellite, and, compared with the observation carried out in Tashkent yesterday, the distance between them has increased," it said.

In Marseilles, French astronomers who saw the Russian satellite in "excellent conditions" this morning said the Sputnik's rocket is rapidly approaching the earth.

Mr. Charles Fernembach, Director of the Marseilles Observatory, told reporters that the rocket, now in front of the satellite itself, is "lower, and is more and more nearing the earth."

U.S. TEST FAILS

WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND, New Mexico, Tuesday (UP). — The first public firing of the Navy's Talos anti-aircraft missile failed today when a booster unit fell off the weapon at 1,000 feet. Firing of the second Talos missile was cancelled.

The firing was carried out before a large number of military and public officials and newsmen. A B-17 drone aircraft guided by radar was the target.

When the booster unit failed, the missile was permitted to continue into an impact area of the range, propelled by its ramjet engine. Although capable of carrying an atomic warhead at supersonic speed higher than any known bomber can fly, the missile fired today carried no explosive or nuclear charge.

A spokesman said the missile would be tested here for at least 18 more months.

Soviets Publish 'Agony' Letters from Israel

MOSCOW, Tuesday (UP). — "Komsomolskaya Pravda," the Communist Youth organ, today published a series of anonymous agony letters from Russian migrants to Israel asking permission to return to the Soviet Union.

The newspaper said it was unable to print names because writers of the letters feared "reprisals of Israel authorities who terrorize immigrants wishing to return."

The letters bitterly complained of living conditions in Israel and one even said, "Returning (to Russia) is a matter of life and death."

Over 50 Drowned In Spanish Floods

VALENCIA, Spain, Tuesday (Reuter). — At least 50 persons have been drowned in the Valencia area, scene of Spain's worst floods in half-a-century, latest reports said today.

All communications with the village of Naaret on the Gulf of Valencia were cut off, and it is feared that most of the houses have been swept into the sea.

Dulles, Lloyd Meet for Talks On Mid-East

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Secretary of State Dulles and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, held a surprise conference today on the Middle East and the impact of modern missiles on foreign policy.

Diplomatic sources said they understood Mr. Lloyd was of the opinion that the sending of a small Egyptian force to Syria, estimated at battalion strength, is chiefly a move by Abdul Nasser to increase his prestige and attempt to dominate the leadership of the Arab nations.

However, they said, Soviet intentions as regards Turkey and Israel are believed to have been seriously discussed, as well as any further possible moves in the Middle East.

Mr. Lloyd, these sources added, also intended to stress the gravity with which Britain views Soviet achievements in outer space, and to suggest the fullest cooperation between American and British scientists in this field.

The State Department, meanwhile, continued to withhold official comment on the movement of Egyptian troops into Syria.

Asked about the development again today, the Department Press Spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said he could add nothing to what he said on the subject at his news conference yesterday — that the U.S. knows of the arrival of between 1,000 and 1,600 Egyptian troops in Syria but declined to evaluate the significance of the move.

Asked whether any countries had expressed concern to the U.S. over Egypt's action, or whether the U.S. had made representations to Cairo or Damascus, Mr. White said he had no knowledge of anything like that.

Jordan Reiterates Arab Solidarity

The Government yesterday approved a Moslem Brotherhood motion warning all foreign states that aggression against one Arab state was aggression against them all, and would be jointly repulsed, Reuter reported from Amman.

Parliament is to vote on a motion of confidence in the Government today following a statement of Government policy yesterday by Premier Ibrahim Hashem.

He said the Government's policy had been outlined in King Hussein's Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament on October 1. The King said then that Jordan would refuse to enter foreign pacts and alliances while accepting unconditional economic and military aid from any quarter.

Meanwhile the Military Governor in Jordan announced last night that Hussein had signed further emergency regulations considerably stiffening the penalties for persons found in possession of arms and explosives, Ramallah Radio reported.

Death sentences are to be imposed on persons attempting to throw explosives whether they cause damage or not. Persons found in possession of licensed arms and explosives will be sentenced to a minimum term of 15 years at hard labour.

The night road curfew has been extended to rural areas in Western Jordan and now includes all districts, including those with no municipal areas, the Old City daily "Falastin" reported yesterday.

French Communists Defy Ban, Call Rally Against Algeria War

PARIS, Tuesday (UP). — The Communist Party today defied a government ban and ordered its militants to demonstrate on Thursday against "the dirty war in Algeria."

Minister of Interior Gilbert Jules promptly wired Provincial Governors (Prefects) —the highest administrative officials in France's 89 Departments—to use police and break up any public rally.

The Communist Party challenged the lame-duck government to a show of strength in an announcement in the Communist organ, "Humanité," which told militants to push ahead with arrangements for the protest meeting which the Government banned yesterday to avoid nation-wide disturbances.

"Nothing, no ban whatsoever, shall prevent the people, the mothers and youth, to cry their determination to get rid of that war," the newspaper said.

Spurred by the threat of riots and spreading strikes, Premier-designate Antoine Pinay today had urgent talks with leaders of the nation's political parties whose rivalry has blocked parliamentary regime in France.

M. Pinay, receiving the leaders individually in half-an-hour intervals in his flat, bluntly asked them to give a flat answer to his shock programme for France's political and economic difficulties.

Informed sources said M. Pinay had proposed a constitutional reform that would make new elections compulsory if two Cabinets were voted out in succession, by no matter what majority.

The 1946 Constitution permits dissolution of Parliament only if two Cabinets are voted out by an absolute majority in the 596-seat National Assembly, and only after 18 months had elapsed since the previous election.

M. Pinay's proposal was made on the assumption that Assembly Deputies would think twice before toppling a Cabinet if it meant the threat of losing their jobs.

The outgoing Defence Minister, M. André Morice, said after meeting M. Pinay, "His programme will be absolutely sensational, revolutionary."

8 ALGERIANS SLAIN

PARIS, Tuesday (UP). — Algerian gunmen went on the rampage here last night. Police counted six Moslem dead at dawn.

It was the highest toll for a single night since rival factions began shooting it out openly last year on the streets of French cities where 200,000 Algerian Arabs live.

Won't Stop Tests, Russia Tells Japan

TOKYO, Tuesday (UP). — The Soviet Union has bluntly told Japan that Russia will not suspend its nuclear weapon tests unless the West halts its testing, it was learned today.

The Soviet Government in a note delivered yesterday to the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow said, "So long as the U.S. and Britain continue their tests, the Soviet Union cannot unilaterally suspend nuclear tests."

The Soviet note was in reply to a Japanese request to the Soviet Government on October 11 that the Russians halt nuclear testing.

Jewish Emigration From Poland to Remain Free

By MAURICE CARR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Tuesday. — Mr. Charles Jordan, Director-General of the American Joint Distribution Committee in Europe, announced here that in a meeting with Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, he was assured that the Polish Government would continue to allow the free emigration of local Jews to Israel.

In the past year many Jews have left Poland for Israel, and local authorities have expressed their willingness to smoothe out certain difficulties which have arisen in connection with this mass emigration.

This assurance did not pertain to Jewish repatriates from Russia, who will soon number 25,000, who under the terms of a Russo-Polish agreement must remain in Poland for the time being.

(In a report on Mr. Jordan's visit to Poland printed in *The Jerusalem Post* last Friday, he stated that the main efforts of the Joint in Poland would be aimed at giving assistance to these repatriates who, although given housing by the Polish authorities are completely without furnishings and are also having difficulty in finding work in the mining areas of Lower Silesia, where most of them have been sent by the Polish Government.)

Turkey Voices Concern to U.N. Over Developments in Syria

USSR Warns West European Socialists on M.E. Dangers

LONDON, Tuesday. — The Soviet Communist Party Secretary, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, today asked the Socialist Parties of seven West European countries to "condemn the use of force to settle disputes" and called for cooperation "not to allow peace in the Middle East to be disturbed."

At the same time, Mr. Khrushchev, who signed the letter on behalf of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, warned that the Turkish-Syrian situation might develop into a third world war. He said Syria "will not be alone in her fight against aggression," that Egypt and several other states have pledged support, and Russia, because of her proximity, "cannot remain indifferent."

The brief letter, also sent to the Socialist Parties of Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Denmark and Belgium, said the Soviet Party "finds it necessary" to draw the attention of the Socialists "to the danger to the cause of peace which exists in the Near East."

TASS today issued the text of the letter addressed to the Executive Committee of the British Labour Party. The reference to Syria said:

"The exceptionally serious and dangerous situation created at present in the Near and Middle East, in particular in the area of Syria, provokes a feeling of alarm in the broad masses of all countries in the world.

"The small, peace-loving and democratic Syrian state is being subjected to a serious threat of military aggression. Foreign troops are concentrating on Syria's borders. Ships of the Sixth U.S. Navy are concentrating in the eastern part of the Mediterranean not far from the Syrian shores. Official personalities and military leaders of the U.S. are making military statements full of provocative inventions and threats against Syria.

"Similar statements are being made by certain Turkish statesmen adventurously inclined and toying with the idea of re-establishing the former Turkish mastery over the Arab peoples. Some reactionary Syrian emigres gathered under the wings of the Turkish authorities in Istanbul are now planning to play the part of a puppet 'Syrian government' to be supported by the bayonets of the foreign interventionists.

"The freely-elected parliament of Syria and its government, formed with the participation of various political parties including the Syrian Socialists, are shamelessly slandered and vilified... New attempts are being made to oppose the Arab countries to each other and start a war of Arabs against Arabs," the letter said. *(Reuter, UP)*

U.K. Labour To Discuss Letter

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). —The Labour Party Secretary, Mr. Morgan Phillips, today answered Mr. Khrushchev's letter (See adjoining column), telling him that it would be discussed by the National Executive Committee of the Party which is to meet on October 23.

"The Labour Party has for long been concerned about the situation in the Middle East," Mr. Phillips wrote, "and has from time to time put forward constructive proposals for a peaceful settlement.

"...We note that the allegations in your memorandum have been denied in other quarters. However, if in the view of the Soviet Government the situation has become so grave as to constitute an immediate threat to the peace, then the attention of the U.N. Security Council should be called to it immediately..."

French Discount News from Syria

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said today his Government had no information to support a French newspaper report that 15,000 Egyptian troops were expected in Syria tomorrow.

He thought this figure was rather excessive.

The spokesman said that the sending of Egyptian troops even in such numbers did not affect the strategic and military situation in the Middle East, and expressed the opinion that "Turkey and Israel are not unduly worried."

The spokesman said that the French, British and American Governments were maintaining close contact on the implications of the Egyptian move, which he described as largely political.

The spokesman said it was difficult to believe Russia was not aware of the Egyptian troop movement, but doubted whether Moscow inspired the move. He said it was more likely that Abdul Nasser wanted to reaffirm Egyptian leadership in the Arab world.

"The move may have caused some political anxiety in Beirut, Baghdad and Riadh," he said.

Damascus Charges Said False

Turkey yesterday declared that she had "valid reasons for feeling concerned about recent developments in Syria" and branded as "entirely false" Syrian complaints about the disposition of Turkish forces.

In a letter delivered in New York to the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Seyfullah Esin said Syria had lately been following a policy "entirely parallel to that of the Soviet Union," Reuter reports.

Syria now had "undertaken to launch a series of propaganda actions in order to support the allegations and statements previously made by the Soviet Government on behalf of Syria," he said.

Mr. Esin recalled that a letter to Mr. Hammarskjold from the Syrian delegation a week ago dealt with the "dispositioning of Turkish defence forces within the frontiers of Turkey," a claim that Turkish forces had opened fire on Syrian nationals and that Turkish aircraft had crossed the Syrian air space. All of these allegations are entirely false, he said.

Measures concerning Turkish national security which might be taken within Turkey's frontiers constituted an internal matter, he pointed out.

Soviet Initiative

"This action is a further example of a method recently adopted by the Syrian Government whereby the task of acting as a spokesman for its own affairs is left to the Soviet government," Mr. Esin said.

Announcement of the letter came as, in Damascus, the Acting Foreign Minister, Said Kallas, received several diplomats from Arab, Western and Soviet bloc states to inform them that his country had decided to take the question of Turkish troop concentrations on the Syrian border to the U.N.

Earlier yesterday Cairo Radio, quoting Damascus sources, reported that the newly landed Egyptian forces in Syria have already been deployed on the Turkish and the Israel borders.

A spokesman of the Egyptian-Syrian Joint Military Command was quoted by Cairo newspapers as saying that the movement of Egyptian troops to Syria was now completed, and it included infantry, artillery and armoured units with heavy tanks.

It was a striking force and had military experts and engineers, he declared, but added, "It is not a military demonstration and is not intended as a war of nerves against any other states."

Syrians Seek Support

Earlier reports from New York said Syrian delegates were seeking support for an appeal in the world organization against the alleged Turkish troop concentration.

In Ankara, yesterday, an Egyptian Embassy spokesman said that if the U.S. continues military, political and economic pressure in the Middle East, "Syria may fall into the Soviet lap." Commenting on the arrival of Egyptian troops in Syria, the spokesman also referred to the "concentration" of Turkish troops on the Syrian frontier.

He added, "Every state has the right to send her troops any place she wishes in her own territory, but this concentration must not aim aggression near our frontiers."

"Egypt will keep her neutrality and Syria will never become a Soviet satellite," he said. Syria was buying arms from the Soviet bloc "to defend herself against the Israel danger."

According to the Arab News Agency, Egyptian Navy units in Latakia include three destroyers under Admiral Mohammed Mahmoud Nashed. They will remain on an official visit for five days.

Israel Studies Egyptian Moves

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The reported move of Egyptian troops to the Israel-Syrian border was distinguished yesterday by a lack of official reaction. It was said in official circles only that the matter was being studied, and that further information was being awaited.

The impression was that since matters had not crystallized there could be no official statement. It was not merely a matter of a troop movement or the bolstering of the Syrian forces that was being considered, but whether the intent behind the move was hostile or a threat to Israel's security. This would be the determining factor, it was said.

When this is determined the Government will be in a better position to decide on its policy.

It can be assumed that discussions have been under way and will continue in the routine manner with the diplomats in Israel of Governments that are equally concerned with events in Syria and Egypt.

Col. Byron V. Leary, the Acting Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, discussed armistice affairs with Gen. Afif Bizri, Syrian Chief of Staff, in Damascus yesterday. Col. Leary returned to Jerusalem in the afternoon.

U.N. sources recalled that Col. Leary saw Gen. Bizri in August and that this was another in a series of periodic visits. The meeting was arranged before the recent movement of troops to Syria so that no implications should be drawn as to the significance of the meeting, U.N. sources said.

It will be recalled that about six weeks ago Israel asked the U.N.T.S.O. to investigate reports that Syrians were concentrating troops along the border. The investigation was apparently not carried out because of Syrian reticence. There was no confirmation, however, that the Bizri-Leary meeting considered this question.

Meir Due in Rome Today for Talks

Foreign Minister Golda Meir is due in Rome today for discussions with Italian political leaders. The talks are the outcome of meetings she had with members of the Italian delegation at the U.N.

It is understood that the discussions will be of a general nature and will be concerned with the political situation in the Middle East.

The date of Mrs. Meir's return home is not yet certain, but it will probably not be before Sunday. Should she return in time for the Cabinet meeting on Sunday morning, the Government will discuss the question of holding a political debate in the Knesset. The House reconvenes after its summer recess on Monday.

It is possible that a special Cabinet meeting will be held to hear a report from Mrs. Meir if she should not arrive in time for the regular meeting on Sunday.

The Herut faction of the Knesset has asked the Presidium for a political debate.

Five British Warships To Visit Haifa

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Four British destroyers and a frigate are to pay operational visits to Haifa from October 24 to 30, the British Embassy announced here today.

H.M. ships Duchess and Diamond are both Daring-class destroyers, completed in 1952, while the Solebay and Hogue are "early battle" class destroyers, built in 1954. The frigate, H.M.S. Undine, is of the fast anti-submarine U-class, launched in 1943. The frigate will leave Haifa on October 28, it is learned.

Two British warships visited Tel Aviv several weeks ago.

The visit of the warships was a courtesy call and not a reaction to recent developments in Syria, the Press Attache at the British Embassy, Mr. Robert Gamble, told *The Jerusalem Post* tonight. He added that the visit had been arranged two months ago, although it had not been considered worth announcing at the time.

Asked if five vessels did not constitute an extremely large flotilla for a courtesy visit, Mr. Gamble replied that in terms of naval patrols carried out in the Eastern Mediterranean this was an average sized force.

Iraq Deputy Lauds Egyptian Action

Damascus Radio reported last night that Tewfik al-Muhtar, Chairman of the Iraq Parliamentary Military Committee yesterday told newsmen that the landing of Egyptian troops in Syria was a natural expression of Arab solidarity.

He is reported to have said that the Egyptian step was a natural consequence of the Arab Collective Security Agreement. He expressed his regret that the agreement had not been implemented before, thereby compelling Syria to seek other alliances to counter the forces threatening her.

Libya Gets Arms Gift from Egypt

TRIPOLI, Tuesday — A consignment of Egyptian arms arrived in Libya yesterday, it was announced here.

A spokesman of the Libyan Foreign Ministry said the arms — six armoured cars and guns and a quantity of light weapons — had been presented by Egypt to the Libyan Royal Bodyguard. An Egyptian military mission would train the bodyguards in the use of the weapons, the spokesman said.

Int'l Red Cross Official In Israel to Confer on Doron

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. David de Traz, International Red Cross Representative for the Middle East, has been in Israel since Sunday to hold talks with senior Foreign Ministry officials on the Egyptian capture of the trawler Doron.

The fishing boat with its six-man crew was seized on September 23 in international waters.

Mr. de Traz, whose headquarters is in Beirut, will today visit the village of Tantura to meet the families of the detained members of the crew. He will leave for Cairo early next week where he will approach the Egyptian authorities concerning the Doron and her crew.

Mr. de Traz also met representatives of the Magen David Adom.

Ambassador Abba Eban met on Monday night and again yesterday with the Secretary-General of the U.N., Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, on the fate of the men and trawler. News agency reports say that the Egyptians are not permitting visits to the men by either the Red Cross or the U.N. because the Mixed Armistice Commission inquiry has not been completed. There are no indication when the Commission will complete its work.

The M.A.C. is for practical purposes under the supervision of the U.N. Emergency Force, which is carrying out the probe.

U.N. REPORT

CAIRO, Tuesday (UP). — A two-man investigation team of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization today was drawing up a report on the seized Israel fishing boat, Doron, whose six-man crew is now jailed in Cairo.

The officers completed their investigation yesterday and have returned to the U.N. headquarters at Gaza.

A spokesman said the report may be handed to Egyptian and Israel authorities tomorrow.

PHILIPPINE PAPER ASSURES READERS

MANILA, Tuesday (UP). — The "Manila Evening News" today told its readers, "Don't be scared by glaring headlines in some papers about Egyptian troops landing in Syria."

Printed in the back page of the paper with bold face types, the item said, "These troops, about a battalion combat team in size, are not going to war. The move is a manoeuvre. It is similar to the SEATO exercise Firmlink and emphasizes the unity of Arab forces in the Cairo-Damascus axis.

"More American marines landed in Turkey recently and there was not much of a holler over it," the paper said. "Remember, psychological warfare is going on full blast in the Middle East.

"Egypt cannot afford to fight any war now. She is still licking her wounds from the last fracas at Suez."

INDONESIAN LEADER MEETING NASSER

The Indonesian Foreign Minister has arrived in Cairo on an official two-day visit, Cairo Radio reported yesterday. The report stated that he will discuss the Middle East situation with Abdul Nasser.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Informed sources in New York said last night that Jordan has made an informal move for the Security Council to be called into session on alleged Israel violations of the neutral area around Government House in Jerusalem, but that no action was being taken immediately.

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Mr. Shariat Bagher, editor of the "Teheran Economist," and Mr. Nasser Khodayar, Editor of the Persian paper "Rochinsekre."

Mr. Ben-Zvi also received Rabbi I. Stolman, President of the U.S. Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi Organization, accompanied by Mr. A. L. Geiman, Chairman of the Hamizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi World Organization.

* * *

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, gave a luncheon at the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, on Tuesday for Congressman Harry Haskell (Republican, Delaware) who arrived that morning for a three-day visit under the auspices of the United Jewish Appeal. Other guests included Mayor Gershon Agron; and Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry.

* * *

The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, yesterday received Mr. George Weaver, Economic Advisor to the A.F. of L.-C.I.O. and head of the union's anti-racial discrimination drive.

Dutch Captain Shows His Sympathy with Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Dutch sailor, Captain C. L. Kijne of the Amstelveen, has sent a donation of 500 florins (IL237) to the Israel Consulate in Amsterdam "as a token of sympathy" with Israel. Captain Kijne said in an accompanying letter that while he would leave the discretion of spending the money to the Government, he would prefer that non-smokers should benefit from it.

Captain Kijne recalled in his letter — written at sea — how his grandfather had gone to a prayer meeting in Vlaardingen in 1849. At that meeting, writes the Captain, "they prayed to God to let the Jews return to their ancient heritage. No wonder that since my early youth the Jews are very near to my heart."

"The amount I am sending you is not so very large. I am not a rich man, nor a poor one, but it is a joy for me not only to pray daily for Jacob's children, but also to show a visible sign of my love for Israel. I believe that the Messiah will come shortly, a joy for the entire earth. Then wars will cease. Israel shall have its possessions from the Euphrates to the Nile. The Egyptians too will share in the blessing because they gave hospitality to Jacob and his House," he wrote.

500 Interviewed For Film on Kenya

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Nearly 500 persons have been interviewed in the past five days by Moriyah Film Productions Ltd for its forthcoming film "Passport to Freedom."

Some 100 of the would-be actors are English-speaking, and included tourists and Ulpan students, Mr. Ben Oyserman, Director of the Film, said today.

Moriyah is now seeking a sultry Italian-type girl to take one of the leading roles. The film based on Ya'acov Merido'r's book about the Kenya camps in pre-State days, "The Long Road to Freedom," will feature some 30 actors and several hundred extras.

The French co-producer of the film is expected in the country shortly. Mr. Oyserman was erroneously reported on Sunday as not having had any local experience at film-making. In fact he was production manager of "My Father's House," director of photography of "Dream No More" and producer of the prize-winning Biblical film "Isaac and Rebecca," and the 1949 Venice prize-winner "House in the Desert." He has also directed Israel documentaries.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

Today at 3.30.
Tomorrow night at 6.30 & 8.30

ARNON: Arabian Nights.
EDEN: The Vintage.
EDISON: Laila Majnu.
ORGIL: Bachelor Party.
ORION: The Dance Of Sheba (at: 3, 6 and 8.30 p.m.).
ORNA: The Brave One.
RON: Dunya (Der Postmeister).
SEMADAR: To Hell and Back.
STUDIO: Mandy.
TEL OR: No Time for Flowers.
ZION: The Man Who Knew Too Much.

TEL AVIV

At 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: Good Morning, Miss Dove.
ARMON DAVID: The Kid (at: 3.30, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.).
CHEN: Doctor At Large.
EDEN: Jasmin.
ESTHER: The Marauders.
DAN: Tarzan and the Lost Safari.
MAXIM: Men in War (at 4, 7.30 and 9.30).
MIGDALOR: Pane, Amore e...
MOGRABI: La Risata.
OPHIR: L'Homme a L'Imperméable
ORION: Giant (at 4 and 8 p.m.)
SHDEROTH: Ninotchka.
TAMAR: Gioventu Alla Sbarra.
TCHELET: Figaro, Il Barbiere Di Seviglia.
YARON: Wonder Man.
ZAFON: Grand Rue.
ZAMIR: Typhon Sur Nagasaki.

HAIFA

ORION: Night Passage.
ARMON: Cover Girl.
EN DOR: Niagara.
ORLY: A Touch of the Sun (at 4.45 and 9 p.m.).
OHAD: Le Monde Du Silence.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Wayward Bus.
HORIAH: Meet Me in Las Vegas.
ATZMON: High Society.
MAY: The Kid (at 3.15, 7.30 and 9.15).
PEER: Shrek 420
GAL OR: A Bullet for Joey. Matinee: Sabre and Arrow.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Falling in Love Again with Safad

Eighteen years ago, in 1939, when Mr. Sydney Moody was promoted from the post of Deputy Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government to be Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, *The Jerusalem* (then Palestine) *Post* wrote:

"He will be accompanied by the respect and affection he has, inspired during more than 20 years of service . . ." (In Safad), Mr. Moody came to be regarded almost as a 'paron saint'."

Not to be outdone, the Jaffa daily "Falastin" wrote that the Arabs are losing a devoted friend."

Mr. Moody, retired since 1948, and Mrs. Moody, are now on a five-week tour of Israel. Their trip was financed by the income from a bountiful crop of raspberries on their 64-dunam farm in Scotland.

This is part of a two-stage tour of Mr. Moody's former territory. Next summer, they intend visiting Jordan to renew old acquaintances.

Mr. Moody caught his first glimpse of Jerusalem on December 24, 1917, when as a 28-year-old lieutenant in the 3rd Division of General Allenby's Army, he came marching up Hebron Road, which skirts the Old City Walls.

After the Armistice in 1918, he was appointed Military Governor of Tiberias. In 1920, he was promoted to Governor (Civil) of Safad.

"Sabra" Children

The next year, he returned to England to marry and bring back his bride to their home in Safad. Despite the fact that Mrs. Moody was taken up the steep ascent to the town on horseback, she fell in love with the town.

Today, she nostalgically notes that it is "the most beautiful town with the most beautiful view in the country."

The first of her three "sabra" children was born here. The other two were born in Jerusalem where Mr. Moody was sent in 1924 as Assistant (later Deputy) Chief Secretary.

The Moodys made and kept hundreds of friends, to list only a few: President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi; the Moshe Sharetts; the Lewin-Epsteins; the Moss Levys (Mrs. Levy taught Mrs. Moody's children).

Minister of Police Behor Shitreet greeted Mr. Moody with open arms, recalling their Safad days when they were Police Officer Shitreet and Captain Moody respectively.

"I have come back to a country where everybody seems to be a friend," Mr. Moody says. Everyone he has met, from well-remembered friends through half-forgotten acquaintances to complete strangers, has greeted him with the utmost friendliness.

What impresses him most in the Israel he studied in embryo?

"The children, slim-legged and straight-backed, at play." They remind him of a Biblical prophecy come to life, he says.

They are so free, so uninhibited. He recently saw a huge truck grind to a stop as a boy on point duty flung up a commanding arm to let a group of pupils cross the street.

As a man whose main income is from tilling the soil, Mr. Moody notes the immense progress made in farming in Israel. He envies Israel farmers who manage to keep their fields so free of weeds.

Like its children, he feels, Israel tends its fields with love, and the resultant crops are likewise free and uninhibited.

M.K.

Ashkelon Museum Loses Case Against Town

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON, Tuesday. — The Chief Magistrate, Ben-Zion Aloof, has dismissed a claim for IL1,500 against the Municipality presented jointly by the Ashkelon Museum and its curator, Mr. S. Hevesi.

Mr. Aloof held that although Mr. Hevesi had been invited to Ashkelon by the late Mayor Henry Sonnabend, the arrangement to pay him a monthly wage was never legally confirmed by the Municipal Council. The facts that payments had been made to Mr. Hevesi, that the agreement was confirmed by the Municipal Executive and allowance made in the Budget did not bar the Municipality from ignoring the clause in the Budget and devoting the money to some other purpose.

The Magistrate held that the Municipality was morally indebted to the late Dr. Sonnabend for his efforts to establish a museum in a small town, and therefore decided that the costs to be awarded to the Municipality be a nominal IL1.

Where to go

• Meet the Israeli :—
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Zoo:—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 9-6. Also tomorrow.

• Exhibitions:—
Conquest of the Desert Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1. Closed Saturdays.

1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial objects. 2) Rothschild Manuscript, Number Twenty Four. 3) Oil Paintings by Audrey Bergner. 4) Sculpture in Iron by Yehiel Shemi. Bezalel, 9-1, tomorrow, 10-1.

Bezalel Museum Romema Branch. Conquest of the Desert Pavilion — Drawings by the late Leopold Krakauer, 10-1. Also tomorrow. Religion and Cult in Ancient Israel—Exhibition on the occasion of the Second World Congress of Jewish Studies. Also Permanent Exhibition. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Oil Paintings, Sculpture, Watercolours and Graphics on the Subject "Animals." Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Water Colours and Gouaches by Curt Singer, Sculpture by J. Constant. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-1, 3-6. Also tomorrow.

• Synagogue Tour: —
Government Tourist Office, at 4 p.m.

• Film Shows: —
Israel films daily 11.30, Keren Hayesod Hall.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, Lunch, Dinner, Soupe a L'oignon, Luky's Bar, 2 Allenby Rd., Tel. 29752. Air-conditioned.

• Theatre Club: —
New programme: 57 Ben Yehuda Rd., entrance Rehov Mendele.

• Theatre: —
Habimah, "Shunit at Maomba" (for Youth): 11 a.m.

• Tourist Service: —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service, 9-2.

HAIFA

• Theatre: —
Ohel, "Peter Pan and the Magician," Ora, 2.30.

NAHARIYA

• Theatre: —
Dulgan and Szumacher, "Nine Measures of Laughter," 8.30.

TOMORROW

TEL AVIV

• Tourist Service. —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service, 9-10.

• Theatre: —
Habimah, "Shunit at Maomba," 8.30. "The Slaughter of the Innocents," 9.30.
Cameri, "Dream Girl," New Theatre, 8. "Juliet and Romanov," Mograbi, 8.
Ohel, "Shulamit."
Dulgan and Szumacher, "Nine Measures of Laughter," Chel Shem, 8.30.

VISITORS' GALLERY

A BRINGER OF MUSIC

If the famed conductor of the Halle Orchestra, Sir John Barbirolli, agrees to conduct the Israel Philharmonic in 1959 Israel music-lovers will have his life-long friend Raymond Ellis to thank.

Mr. Ellis, a baritone of note in the period between the two World Wars, was the representative of the I.P.O. Friends in Britain at the opening of the Mann Auditorium which he describes in one word, "Fantastic." He added "I'm jealous we don't have a similar hall in Leeds."

Having given up the opera and concert stage for health reasons some years ago, he went into the textile business as a matter of necessity and then politics, — 'The Labour Party adopted me." He did well in both. In 1954 he was elected to the Leeds Council by a big majority, and was re-elected last year.

Wearing a dark blue blazer with the gold and scarlet emblem of the Royal Academy of Music on the breast pocket, Mr. Ellis, now 68, reminisced at lunch at the King David Hotel of the time he made broadcasting history.

He was in Australia in 1926 when he suggested to the Amalgamated Wireless Authorities of Australia to do some experimental broadcasts to England. The first programme between the two countries was relayed from Sydney. Mr. Ellis appeared with the Prime Ministers of Australia and New South Wales. He was told that he was not permitted to send private messages, but in singing a piece from the Barber of Seville he substituted a line in Yiddish "Good health to mother, father and the family") for the original score.

On the next day the headlines read: "Cryptic Message Sent in Song" and "Words Not in the Book."

Appeared on Broadway

Mr. Ellis appeared in a number of Broadway musical shows, one of them Victor Herbert's "Princess Pat" which he did hundreds of times. While in America he also appeared at a war bond rally on the same platform with ex-President Theodor Roosevelt.

"You know Mr. Ellis, you have the advantage over me," said Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Ellis, startled, asked, "Why?"

Mr. Roosevelt replied in his falsetto-like voice, "You get an encore."

Irving Berlin tried to get Mr. Ellis to leave serious music for jazz, but the Englishman refused, and returned home to join the British National Opera Company where he sang for four years. One of the strangest roles he was ever given was that of the fool in Gustave Holst's "The Perfect Fool." An expert at mime, Mr. Ellis appeared on the stage for a full 50 minutes without singing a note.

"Although his professional stage career is behind him, his generosity remains and he has helped many a poor musician. He incurred the enmity of a Leeds museum director by going over his head and getting permission to borrow a contra-bassoon from a big museum colection to help out a poor Jewish refugee musician who had been offered a job in Covent Garden. The musician had no instrument and needed one for three months.

As a leading member of the Leeds Community he has tried to bring good music to the city. He lost a hard fight to keep a symphony orchestra, but he has arranged the appearances of visiting orchestras. He brought the famed Boston Orchestra to the city after its appearance at the Edinburgh Festival, and charged a top price of only five shilling (IL1.250). His former fellow-student at the Royal Academy, Sir John Barbirolli, conducts the Halle Orchestra of Manchester, in Leeds as well.

For the Jewish Child's Aid Fund, of which Mrs. Ellis is chairman, Sir John conducted a benefit programme without fee.

Back in 1922 in Birmingham after a performance of "The Magic Flute," a pretty girl — Essie — who had been in the audience went back stage to see a friend and asked, "Who is this Raymond Ellis?"

One of the cast replied, "A nice lad. If you are short of a quid he will lend it to you."

Essie and he married in 1929. She accompanied him on his present trip — their first in Israel.

Having heard criticism that the Tel Aviv auditorium was too extravagant for Israel, Mr. Ellis scoffed, "Israel may be able to get along without some things; it can't get along without culture, for without culture it dies."

MOSHE LEVIN

Widow Contests Grant To Common Law Wife

A dispute between two women over the inheritance of pension rights was brought before the Supreme court yesterday.

The deceased, Ze'ev Benanzel, had been legally married to Mrs. Hania Benanzel, but for six years was separated from her, and another woman, Miss Haya Silber, became "known to the public as his wife."

Benanzel retired from his job at the Shemen works in 1954 and died a year later, leaving a written agreement with his firm to the effect that his property be bequeathed to his widow. However, the day before his death, Benanzel left another written will in which he bequeathed pension rights "to the woman who had lived with me for 15 years without ever legally marrying me, that is to Miss Haya Silber." The Haifa Magistrate and District Court had delivered verdicts in favour of Miss Silber's claim to the pension.

Mrs. Benanzel's Counsel, Mr. G. Gorowitz, pleaded yesterday that the lower courts had erred in assuming that rights could be bequeathed to a woman other than the deceased's legal wife when his will mentioned his widow.

A legal wife, he continued, deserved at least the same consideration as the deceased's concubine.

The case is being heard by the President, Justice Olshan, and Justices Goitein and Witkon. *(Itim)*

Arab Suspected Of Six Years' Spying

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — An Arab suspected of carrying on espionage activities since 1951 and of being in possession of arms and ammunition was brought before a military court in Jaffa today. The accused, who is liable to the death penalty, refused to accept a defence counsel supplied by the court and requested permission to appoint his own lawyer.

The court agreed to his request and postponed court sitting. *(Itim)*

Posed As Medico, Assaulted Patient

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. — A Kupat Holim clerk who, posing as a doctor's assistant, made a woman patient undress and committed an indecent act on her, was today fined IL250 with the alternative of a month in jail.

The Magistrate also imposed on the man, Moshe Grisero, a clerk at the David *ma'bara* Kupat Holim branch, a three-month suspended sentence and he ordered to pay IL50 costs.

The offence was committed in June, 1956.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 349, 33.3 & 41.7 M.
TODAY

News: Hebrew: **Today:** 6.35, 7.00 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 7.30 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 and 11.06 p.m.

6.30 Religious Service (R). 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 "Housewife's Corner"—Requests. 1.00 Lunchtime Music: Soloist: Guy Mitchell (Vocalist). 3.30 "Shmini Atzeret" Programme—ed. by B. Schein. 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 News in English, Swedish and Spanish. 5.05 Oriental Communities' "Hosha'na Rabba." 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 Bible Reading. 7.30 Songs. 7.45 Simhat Torah. 8.15 Selected Excerpts from Last Year's Programmes — presented by Y. Shimoni. 9.15 Symphony Concert. Divertimento in D, K. 334 (Mozart); Symphony No. 8 in F, op. 93 (Beethoven). 10.30 Songs of Israel. 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

8.00 a.m. Service. 8.45 Tunes of Israel. 9.00 Morning Symphony Concert — "Royal Fireworks Music," Suite (Handel); Oratorio (Yedidya Admon); Variations for Strings (Yisrael Brandmann). 10.00 "The Prayer for Rain" — ed. by Zvi Yehuda. 10.30 From the Concert Hall — Piano Concerto No. 2 in F-minor, op. 21 (Chopin); "Enigma" Variations (Elgar). 11.30 "Curtain Up"—"Till 120"—Nahal's Group 10th Anniversary Programme (Rep.) 12.30 Requests. 1.00 Light Music. 3.15 Cantoral Recordings. 3.45 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Little Symphony Concert: Cantata for Succot (Josef Tal); Three Hassidic Dances (Leon Stein). 5.00 "Oklahoma" — A Musical by Rodgers & Hammerstein. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 Biblical Songs. 7.35 Cheerful Tunes by French Composers. 8.00 "Hit & Run." 8.40 Light Music. 8.55 Bible Reading: Ezekiel, Chap. 28. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Simhat Torah Programme—ed. by Baruch Schein. 10.00 "Good Evening"—ed. by E. Ram. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.15 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
427, 402, 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: **Today:** 6.00 Requests: The Swan Lake," Suite op. 20 (Tchaikowsky); "Invitation to the Dance" (Weber-Berlioz). 7.00 Hebrew Lesson for Beginners. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Mograbit. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Jazz. 6.15 Music from Films & Shows. 7.00 Hebrew-Ladino Lesson. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 News in Polish. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.30 News. 6.45 "Three in a Boat."

Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.37 "Thursday Column" — Walter Eytan. 6.45 Readings for Simhat Torah. 7.00 Afrikaans transmission—presented by Rebecca Axelrod. 7.08 Yiddish News.

Programme to U.K.: Today: 11.45 News & Commentary. Midnight: Readings for Simhat Torah. 12.15 Israel Dances.

Tomorrow: 11.45 News 11.53 "Thursday Column." Midnight: "Three in a Boat."

ARMY PROGRAMME: (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Favourites. 7.00 News. 7.10 Concert—Works by Schubert. 8.00 Programme for the Festival. 8.30 Musical Programme. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Two Goals." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Classical Requests. 8.00 Simhat Torah in the Army. 8.30 "Zimelight." 9.00 News. 9.15 "Together" — Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.90, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. **Today:** News. News Talk. "Matters of Jewish Interest." **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Accordion Recital.

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Baby Breaks Embargo At Eilat Hospital

By MEIR BEN-DOV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT, Tuesday. — The new hospital here was inaugurated a day ahead of schedule. At 6 a.m. this morning a three-and-a-half kilo girl was born to Mrs. Dova Neumann. Her husband, Avraham, a carpenter has been living in Eilat for four years.

Mother and daughter, as well as the head doctor, Dr. Gelman, a new arrival from Hungary, are all doing well.

Another birth is expected today.

The Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai, will officially open the hospital tomorrow.

Christian Schools To Train for 'Bagrut'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Tuesday. — Three private Christian schools here, Terra Santa College, the Franciscan Girls' School and the Nazareth Sisters' school, are to adopt a unified teaching curriculum which will enable their pupils to sit for the national matriculation (Bagrut) examination.

So far, the pupils of these secondary schools have been prepared for the British General Certificate of Education, as their Hebrew studies had not been sufficient for the local examination. More Hebrew is now to be taught.

Nigerian Minister To Study Israel Co-ops

The Minister of Development of Western Nigeria, Chief C.D. Akram, is to visit Israel early next week, it is learned in Jerusalem.

Mr. Akram, who will be accompanied by the Director General of his Ministry, Mr. P.H. Balmer, is coming as guest of the Ministers of Development and Agriculture.

It is learned that the visitor is especially interested in studying the Israel cooperative movement and will inquire into the possibilities of receiving expert advice and personnel for Nigeria's development projects.

AMERICAN TO STUDY GENETICS AT REHOVOT

REHOVOT, Tuesday. — Dr. John Drake, of Pasadena, California, has arrived to take up a Fulbright fellowship awarded by the U.S. Government for a year's research at the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Dr. Drake is to work on the genetic aspects of animal viruses.

NAZARETH FARMER LEAVES FOR JORDAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Tuesday. — Shauki Fahoum, 24, who was reported missing last Wednesday, is now believed to have crossed into Jordan. He is the second member of the family to cross the border, a 13-year-old nephew having done so a fortnight ago.

Shauki Fahoum is the owner of a 700 dunam tract of farm land near here. But he claimed that as it is held by the Custodian of Absentee Property, he was without income and depended on the support of his brothers.

Germany Leads World In Car Exports

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Germany quadrupled her automobile exports during 1955 and 1956 to capture the lead in world markets from Britain, the "Financial Times" said today.

In a 32-page review of the motor industry, the newspaper detailed production trends and reviewed the state of the industry in Britain, Germany, Italy, and the U.S.

It said Britain's automobile industry was on the way up again after setbacks caused last year by lean overseas markets, the dull home market, the Suez crisis and petrol rationing.

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Wanted
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Water Diviner For the Future

HAIFA, Tuesday. — An instrument which can pin-point future changes in underground water levels and can accurately reproduce conditions which have occurred over past years has just been built at the Technion, it is claimed.

Designed and constructed by Ya'acov Bear, 28-year-old Haifa-born research student of hydraulic engineering, the instrument should enable scientists, engineers and town-planners to study vital problems of water-supply in Israel.

Called the Viscous Flow Analogy Model, it was constructed at the request of Tahal. On the basis of statistics on amounts of rainfall and quantities of water pumped, th apparatus charts the extent of salt-water intrusion in coastal areas. It can show seepage through dams and from reservoirs, imitate conditions under fixed or varying water-levels, inflow, outflow, rain evaporation, etc., over any given period of time. The model can be adjusted, for instance, to enable observation in just one hour at the laboratory of processes which would take place over a span of 10 years.

Associate Professor S. Irmay, of the Division for Hydraulic Engineering, under whose direction the project was carried out, points out that lack of detailed knowledge of water movements has in the past led to serious difficulties in determining sweet-water supplies in many parts of the country. "With the help of the Viscous Flow Analogy Model, it will now be easier to establish safety limits for pumping operations, to protect dwindling water levels, and to plan development projects on a sounder basis," he said.

Mr. Bear was awarded a stipend in 1955 by the Netherland Government, to enable him to carry out research at the Government Institute for Drinking Water Supply at The Hague. On his return, he began work on the model at the Technion, which forms part of his thesis for a Doctorate.

MITZPE RAMON HOUSES

We have been asked to point out that the new group of stone houses in Mitzpe Ramon are being built by Mr. D. Rotshtein, Contractor, and not as stated in our issue of October 9.

Wanted Chief Accountant
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Applications in writing to:
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P.O.B. 60, Ramat Gan.

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FOR FURNISHED flats — see Romas, 8 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 3441, Tel Aviv.
WANTED one roomed furnished flat, or furnished room — by young lady (tourist). Tel. 20655, Tel Aviv, (8-10 a.m.).
TO LET 2 room furnished flat, also furnished room for couple, Bergfeld, 55 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.
TO LET on Central Carmel for 2-3 months from November 1, 4½ room furnished flat, central heating. Apply: No. 650, "Shefet" Advertising, 18 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.
WANTED furnished 1-2 rooms also kitchen on Mt. Carmel for 6-12 months. Phone 81806, Haifa, between 9 a.m.—12 noon.

Lessons

LEARN bookbinding for fun and profit. For details phone: No. 81568, Haifa, 2-4 p.m. or write to "Books," P.O.B. 66, Haifa.
OXFORD graduate willing to give English lessons. Write: No. 20640 P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Purchase-Sale

COLOUR SLIDES or black and white wanted by foreign correspondent on all Israel subjects. Write: No. 1638, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
FOR SALE washing machine, American whirlpool, new. Write: No. 1632, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Records

RECORDS: Official Import: Tosca, La Boheme, Butterfly, Magic Flute, Pêcheur de Perles; Radio-Union, 116 Disengoff Rd., Tel Aviv.
LONGPLAY records from France and U.S.A. recently arrived at Radiophone, 6 Ben Yehuda Rd., Jerusalem (opp. Cafe Atara).

Situations Vacant

WANTED Anglo-Saxon (male-female) — full or part-time position. Apply: No. 1622, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
WANTED reliable woman for baby and 2-year-old girl—full time job. Phone 28559, before 10 a.m., Tel Aviv.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY by Insurance Company Hebrew-English typist with good knowledge of English shorthand. Apply: No. 1051, P.O.B. 1560, Haifa.

Situations Wanted

COSMETICIAN (female) Swiss diploma — looking for position in Tel Aviv/Ramat Gan. Write: P.O.B. 4086, Tel Aviv.
CHARTERED accountant, B. Com., industrial commercial experience. Knows French, German, Yiddish. Fair Hebrew. Seeks suitable situation. Write: No. 20080, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
EXPERIENCED shorthand-typist secretary (British) seeks suitable position, Tel Aviv area. Write: No. 29186, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.
CIVIL Engineer, 4 years general experience design and supervision, R.C. Earth and Waterworks seeks part-time work, 10-15 hours weekly. Apply: No. 20202, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

Vehicles

WANTED to buy private or other type American car, 1955-1957 model(for which customs have not been paid) with licence to sell. Phone 3808, Jerusalem.

Notices to the Public

Ministry of Defence
Manpower Division
Rehabilitation Department

DOGS WANTED

The Rehabilitation Department of the Ministry of Defence hereby applies to the public and requests its aid in obtaining dogs suitable for training as guide dogs for blind invalids of Zahal.

Dogs (females preferred) should be medium sized, between one and two years old, not aggressive and not sensitive to noise. All species of dogs, especially boxers, German shepherds and pointers are eligible.

Applications with particulars concerning dog's species, sex, size, age and price, should be sent to the Rehabilitation Department, Ministry of Defence, Tel Aviv, Hakirya, Rehov B' No. 14, or to the School for Training Dog Guides for the Blind, Kiryat Haim.

To Guests from Abroad

The Hoshana Raba Tsavta Luncheon will be held today, Wednesday, at 1 p.m., at the Savoy Hotel, Tel Aviv. The festive Simhat Torah Dinner will be held tonight at 8 p.m. at the same place. Pilgrims from abroad are expected to participate.

Passports Obtainable at Immigrant Office branches

The Ministry of Interior announces that, as from October 15, 1957, arrangements have been made to accept applications for passports at immigration and census offices as follows:

1. Herzliya — Near Tiferet Cinema — opposite old post office.
2. Givatayim — Fire Station.
3. Tel Aviv — Hatikva Quarter — Rehov A — Cinema Bldg.
4. Bnei Brak — 8 Rehov Akiva — Water Authority Bldg.

Office hours: 9 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

Residents of the above areas may submit applications for new passports at the nearest branch of the immigration and census office, and need not apply to the Tel Aviv District Immigration Office.

Arrangements for postal service for applicants for new passports to replace out-dated ones, extension of passports and exit permits, remain valid. Applications should be submitted in person to any of the above branches, where the applicant does not hold an Israel passport.

Census and Immigration Office
Ministry of Interior

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Arnona Levy for Compensation of War Damages — 1951

To Owners of Large Stocks

According to Para. 5(b) of the Arnona Levy for Compensation of War Damages, 1951, all owners of large stocks must submit a second declaration of the value of their stocks as of October 1, 1957.

The deadline for submitting declarations is October 31, 1957.

Property owners who have as yet not received a declaration form may obtain one from one of the branches listed below.

To Owners of Buildings, Equipment and Plantations

According to Para. 5 (1a), owners of buildings which were completed between April 1 and September 30 of this fiscal year and owners of plantations which were planted or were acquired, and equipment which was imported after the said date, must submit within 30 days of completion of the building, the planting, or acquiring of said import, a declaration concerning the said property to the Arnona Levy Director.

To Persons Owing Payment of Arnona Fees for Equipment and Large Stock

According to Para. 1 of the Arnona Levy for Compensation of War Damages (Amendment — 1954), a person holding this property or a man who has proved to the director's satisfaction that he is an owner, is considered an owner of equipment and large stock.

In order to facilitate the handling of declarations and for their own benefit, all persons are requested to mark their Identity Card number on their application.

We wish to draw the attention of persons owing payment of Arnona fees to Para. 5(a) of the law (amendment), which states that no one is entitled to receive compensation for damage to his property unless the Arnona fee is paid on the date fixed by law.

Persons owing payments to the Arnona should clear their debts on time.

I wish to take this opportunity to draw the attention of all concerned that in case of war or other damages caused by enemy activities, claims should be submitted within 30 days from the day of the damage, even if they do not have the necessary documents for proving the damage.

MORDECAI NAHALIELI,
Arnona Levy Director

LIST OF ARNONA LEVY DISTRICT AND REGIONAL OFFICES

		Account number at the Bank Hadoar
1.	JERUSALEM — Schmidt School, Rehov Hillel	954
2.	TEL AVIV — Beit Romano, 9 Jaffa-Tel Aviv Road	551
3.	HAIFA — 33 Rehov Heraliya	66
4.	TIBERIAS REGION — Police Station	678
5.	SAFAD REGION — Government House	679
6.	AFULA REGION — Beit Mermelstein	671
7.	ACRE REGION — Police Station	670
8.	HADERA REGION — Beit Konshtick	674
9.	NAZARETH REGION — Government House	669
10.	NAHARIYA REGION — Council House	697
11.	NATANYA REGION — Rehov Smilansky	555
12.	KFAR SABA REGION — Rehov Weizmann	564
13.	PETAH TIKVA REGION — Rehov Wolfson	561
14.	RAMLE REGION — 60 Rehov Herzl	569
15.	REHOVOT REGION — 9 Rehov Ahad Ha'am	565
16.	BEERSHEBA REGION — 40 Rehov Ha'avot	5154
17.	HERZLIYA REGION — Beit Hadfi, Rehov Sokolow	5159
18.	ASHKELON REGION — Rehov Herzl	5151
19.	HOLON REGION — Beit Hata'asiya	5017
20.	RAMAT GAN REGION — 46 Rehov Bialik	5155



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Call:
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JERUSALEM: 60 Rashi Tel. 2646
HAIFA: 25 Arlosoroff Tel. 6251

Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Cloudy with showers accompanied with thunderstorm. Becoming partly cloudy towards noon.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	—	17	22	21
Tiberias	38	22	21	29
Haifa Port	80	22	26	26
Natanya	69	19	27	26
Tel Aviv Kirya	63	18	26	26
Tel Aviv Port	66	19	26	26
Lydda Airport	63	16	27	27
Jerusalem	51	16	28	22
Beersheba	47	15	28	27
Eilat	15	21	38	33

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp expected today.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Zvi Herman, of Zim, for Stockholm (by SAS).

Dr. Ivor Griffith, President of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, and Mrs. Griffith, after a visit as guests of the Hebrew University.

TOURIST; You can buy cameras, Swiss watches, French perfumes, cigarettes and liqueurs, tax and duty free at the Duty Free Shop — Lydda Airport. (Advt.)

THE FORTNIGHTLY supply convoy went up to Mount Scopus yesterday with 15 visitors from among Hadassah and Hebrew University staff members.

* * *

3,000 PERSONS crowded into the Jerusalem Municipal Park in King George Avenue yesterday afternoon to hear a variety programme sponsored by the Municipality to mark *Succot*. The audience ignored the light rain which generally disperses outdoor gatherings.

* * *

CHARGES AGAINST Moshe Hakamov, Director of the Nordau Plaza Hotel Company, were dropped yesterday by Tel Aviv Magistrate Y. Ben-Hanoch, at the request of the Attorney General. Mr. Hakamov was accused of keeping false books on the use of building materials when the hotel was being erected in 1952-53. No reason was given for dropping the charges.

* * *

SOME 250 members of the Forest Association, afforestation experts and Jewish National supervisors from all over the country on Monday participated in the annual convention held by the Association in Western Galilee, when tours were made of local afforestation projects.

* * *

THE JERUSALEM Magistrate yesterday sentenced Eliyahu Cohen to 20 days' imprisonment and a fine of IL100 or an additional 10 days in jail for preparing dough for pitot in his bakery before six a.m. This was his fifth break of the law banning night baking.

* * *

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS have been begun against a Negev Beduin, Ali Abu R'gaig, after it was found that 30 camels he had claimed had been stolen by infiltrators were allegedly found to have been sold on the black market for meat.

* * *

THE OPENING of the Ashkelon Yachting Club scheduled for today has been postponed indefinitely owing to rough seas.

* * *

60 MEMBERS of the Working Mothers Organization of Petah Tikva on Monday brought gifts and sweetmeats to the Ashkelon children, newcomers from East Europe, whom they had received in their homes during the summer.

* * *

THE ITALIAN national airline, Alitalia, is introducing a twice-weekly service to Lydda from the beginning of November, replacing LAI, which has now combined with Alitalia.

EZER GETS NEW JOB IN TENTH YEAR SHOWS

Mr. Alexander Ezer has resigned as a Managing Director of the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition but will continue to remain on the Board of Directors and as a general advisor to the Exhibition, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Ezer is also to have other duties in connection with the Anniversary celebrations.

'We've More Tanks and Better Tactics Than During Sinai'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — "Our armour has made tremendous progress since the Sinai campaign, both in fighting methods and in quantity of equipment," Aluf-Mishne Haim Bar-Lev, Armoured Corps commander, told the Press today.

Israel armour was used for the first time in large formations and as an independent fighting unit in Sinai. Previously it had fought only in support of infantry and in smaller units, A/M Bar-Lev said. "Both the World War II Shermans and the light-weight French AMX (which had no previous battle experience) stood up to the test beyond expectations," he added.

The Commander was confident his tanks are more than a match for anything the Arab states could put into battle. The latter's heavy Soviet tanks and British Centurions need first-class crews to be really effective. Though theoretically their tanks are more mobile and have longer-range artillery and stouter armour, Israel crews are better trained and therefore more accurate shots and better tank drivers," A/M Bar-Lev said.

Tanks could fight in nearly all types of terrain, he said, and the Defence Forces armour was now putting emphasis on mountainous terrain battle training. It is during fighting in such areas that strong fire power is required before advancing.

A/M Bar-Lev, who commanded the 9th Armoured Battalion during the War of Independence, said that any future daylight operation would inevitably require armoured support.

He said the major problems of the Defence Forces were crew training and assuring supplies. Israel has very few experienced officers in armoured warfare and with the continued growth of the Armoured Corps, it is necessary to train new crews.

A/M Bar-Lev stressed the importance of hard training as "good commanders, tank drivers and gunners are more important to us than larger-calibre guns and stouter armour."

A tank going into action has to carry two tons of supplies and fuel. This enables it to fight for six to eight hours. To provide a tank formation with fresh supplies and fuel requires constantly moving supply convoys. "We must study ways to improve supply lines," A/M Bar-Lev said.

At the end of this month all tank units of the Defence Forces will hold official get-togethers.

Thunder Showers, Overcast Today

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Tel Avivians woke with a start at dawn this morning as flashes of lightning and bursts of thunder shook the city and area. Early commuters dived for cover as heavy rain fell. Within a few minutes streets were like rivers and some quarters were flooded.

The weatherman predicted cloudy skies and scattered thunder storms for tomorrow, with little change in temperature.

Rain fell steadily for three hours this morning in Ashkelon and the vicinity. There is some anxiety for the cotton and other crops in the harvest stage.

In a desperate effort to save the cotton before rains damage it, Ashkelon authorities agreed to release high school children and those in grades seven and eight of elementary school for one week to help out in the cotton picking.

In the South, the roads to Eilat and Ein Gedi were damaged following the heavy rains of Monday afternoon. In the Sde Boker area, rain fell for about half an hour and caused a flood.

Piles of tar and barrels were swept on to the new road to Eilat and halted traffic.

Jerusalem was sprinkled by light showers late in the afternoon. The fall continued for half-an-hour, and the evening sky was clear.

Live Wire Felled In Storm Kills Boy

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—Seven-year-old Shaul Ben-Shefer was electrocuted in Herzliya this afternoon when he touched a live electric cable brought down by the storm during the morning.

He died on the way to Beilinson Hospital. Police are investigating the accident. *(Itim)*

El Al Recruiting 'Connie' Pilots

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — El Al has invited foreign pilots who were previously in its service to rejoin the company as it enters the "Britannia era," it is reliably learned.

The pilots will fly the Constellations, whose present pilots will be transferred to the Britannias, for which they have undergone special training. *(Itim)*

Explorers Visit Hatzor Excavations

TIBERIAS, Tuesday. — Some 400 participants in the Congress of the Israel Exploration Society today visited the archaeological site at Hatzor, and received explanations on the dig. They also visited an exhibition of findings unearthed during the archaeological season just ended.

Agency Budget Cuts 'Catastrophic'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Catastrophic damage to settlements will result from the cuts in the Jewish Agency settlement interim budget, leaders of the Moshav Movement and an emergency convention of 70 young kibbutzim warned today.

Dr. Ra'anan Weitz, Director of the Agency Settlement Department, joined with representatives of kibbutzim in declaring "such a budget is impossible. Our department cannot carry on under such conditions."

He declared that at least another IL12m. to IL15m. were needed to meet the basic needs of 150,000 souls settled in 470 moshavim and kibbutzim. The convention decided to appoint a committee comprising representatives of the Kibbutz and Moshav Movements which would approach the Government and the Jewish Agency Executive.

At a press conference this morning, Mr. Shmuel Dayan, M.K., a leader of the Moshav Movement, warned that immigrant moshavim would disintegrate if the proposed interim budget were accepted. He stressed that if its aid to settlements were halted, the Jewish Agency had no justification for existence.

At Least IL20m.

Together with Mr. A. Korn, Secretary of the Movement, he demanded that the interim budget for the next six months be returned to the Agency for reappraisal and that at least IL20m. be added.

Mr. Korn explained that the Settlement Department had proposed a IL62.5m. interim budget for the period October-April. The Agency had at first allocated IL39m. to settlement and then cut it to IL31, which made it 25 per cent of last year's allocation.

Mr. Korn warned that if the Agency's decision were final, some 25,000 workers would be thrown on relief.

Mr. A. Harzfeld, M.K., head of the Agricultural Centre, called the interim budget "an absurdity," and promised to press for its reappraisal. He declared: "I do not free the Finance Minister and head of the Agency Settlement Department (Mr. Levi Eshkol) from responsibility in this matter."

Sharett on Mapai Members' Duty

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., has asked us to correct a misapprehension which might have been caused by our report of his speech in the Hatikva Quarter of Tel Aviv on Monday evening.

Mr. Sharett did not call for a broadening of the Mapai leadership, but he appealed to the local rank and file of that party to take a greater part within the party and in public life generally. He appealed to them not to leave all the worrying about urgent tasks to a few leaders at the top, but to deepen their own understanding of the problems facing the State and the labour movement and to shoulder responsibility in solving them to the utmost of their capacity.

Gilron Exonerated of Conspiracy

The State yesterday agreed to drop one of the two charges against Aharon Gilron, an English teacher, when the latter appealed to the Jerusalem District Court sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeal.

The charge of conspiring with Dr. S. Kelly, former Medical Adviser to the Ministry of Justice, to violate the law by furnishing military-age men with certificates testifying to insanity, was dropped by Mr. A. Teil, appearing for the State. Mr. Teil pointed out that Dr. Kelly had been exonerated of this charge and one person could not be found guilty of conspiracy if the other had been exonerated.

Gilron had already been sentenced in the Magistrate's Court to one year in prison and fined IL1,500 on this charge.

The prosecution, however, fought a defence plea submitted by Messrs. Y. Nenner and A. Levi that the punishment for the second offence, supplying 85 young men with medical certificates so they could avoid military service, was too severe.

Gilron was also sentenced to one year in prison and fined IL1,500 for this.

The defence claimed that Gilron was sick and had not enticed any person who was weaker than him to break the law. Moreover, he had already expended the money for charity and for taxi charges.

Mr. Teil replied that the prisoner had received between IL10,000 and IL15,000 for the certificates, and that IL1,500 was only a "token fine." Mr. Teil further charged that Gilron was chiefly responsible for what had happened, and had tricked Dr. Kelly.

During most of the session, Gilron paced the accused's box, despite a Court order to sit down. At one point, he charged that his fellow-prisoners in Ramle Prison had beaten him.

The appeal court's decision is expected this morning. *(Itim)*

Clerk Accused of Selling Non-Perforated Stamps

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Salah Samucha, a clerk in the Philatelic Services here, was brought before Magistrate Y. Ben Hanoch today on charges of having stolen a stamp sheet that had not yet been perforated. The suspect was ordered detained for five days.

Police claim that the suspect, in September of this year, stole a stamp sheet comprising 10 stamps of 300 pruta each from the "Moadim Lesimha" series before it had been perforated, and allegedly attempted to sell it at a price of IL800. *(Itim)*

Tax Defaulter Burns Files, But His Escapes

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Two hundred income tax files were burnt yesterday in an income tax office here, by Moshe Tabatznik after his request to postpone payment of tax arrears was refused.

Tabatznik's file was not among those destroyed.

The office clerk left the room after informing Tabatznik that he was unable to grant him a further postponement. Alone in the room, Tabatznik set fire to the files in a fit of rage. He has been detained for questioning. *(Itim)*

Three Charged With Customs Evasion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The economic police and the alert customs inspection branch have uncovered what they believe to be a large-scale attempt to evade payment of customs on the import of goods valued at tens of thousands of pounds.

A Tel Aviv importer, Mr. Moshe Guttman, who has a record of customs offences (which brought him an IL-8,000 indemnity payment in lieu of a trial in a court of law), had imported substantial quantities of tools from Germany at prices which the customs men thought were too low to be true. They suspected that the invoices were made out here, and finally searched Guttman's offices in Tel Aviv and his clearing agent here. A German typewriter was found on which it is suspected the invoices for the tools had been typed.

Two Haifa clearing agents, Mr. Nahum Levy and Mr. P. Singer, have also been arrested as suspects in the transaction.

So far, documents have been found of 12 consignments believed to have been falsified, but the investigation is still probing into earlier records.

The three men were released on bond of up to IL-8,000.

Upper Galilee Fetes Border Police

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Tuesday. — Residents of Kiryat Shmona and neighbouring settlements and notables from the Northern District Council today feted the Border Police on its fine record in the defence of Galilee border settlements. As a token of appreciation of the Border Police's vital role, the Local Council of Kiryat Shmona and the District Council "adopted" one of the force's units.

The festivities included sports contests at the new sport grounds, with prizes for the winning team. In the afternoon, Border Police units paraded through the town to the tunes of the Police Band, and the Youth Orchestra of Nahariya. A festive meeting was held at the local cinema in the evening.

Bail Refused Diamond Smuggling Suspects

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Clear proof has been found in the home of the suspects that they had transferred to Belgium the $95,000 worth of diamonds missing from the Yahalomei Hanegev firm, Police Inspector Y. Mendel claimed in the District Court today, opposing an application for bail by Mr. and Mrs. Arie Feig.

The couple were remanded in custody for 15 days eight days ago.

Their counsel, Mr. Y. Meitz, charged today that the police were detaining his clients so as to extort evidence from them. He pleaded that as they are observant, it was causing them great distress to be kept from their three young children over the *Succot* festival. The police offer to provide for the children at a nursery school was not satisfactory, he claimed.

Inspector Mendel replied that the police investigation involves dozens of persons here and abroad. If the couple were released, they might contact these persons and make the job of the police more difficult. It was hoped to complete the investigation within two or three days.

Judge I. Zundelewicz decided to hear the application again on Friday. *(Itim)*

Memorial Meeting For Sarah Ahronson

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ZIKHRON YA'ACOV, Tuesday. — A meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the death of Sarah Ahronson, who died under Turkish torture refusing to reveal military secrets, was held at her grave here today.

Among those present were members of the Knesset and the few remaining members of the NILI Movement, of which she was one of the leaders.

Mr. Joseph Sapir, M.K., and Professor Joseph Klausner eulogized NILI heroism at the graveside.

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Cinema Strike Threatened If Admission Taxes Not Eased

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Cinema owners today threatened to close all cinemas in the country unless their demands for a reduction in the tax on tickets was met by the treasury.

Dr. Ben-Joseph Gorbi, speaking for the two organizations of cinema owners — Hitahdut Ba'alei Hakolnoa and Igud Anaf Hakolnoa B'Israel — told the press today that, including the Defence Levy, 550 pruta of every pound paid for cinema tickets went for taxes.

Mr. Haim Feldman, another cinema owner, stated that during the past two-and-a-half years, the price of cinema tickets had not been raised, adding that cinema overhead had risen steeply, yet the Government persisted in its 128 per cent tax on tickets.

The high price of admission, he went on, had led to a drop in the number of cinemagoers.

He explained that this falling off of attendance cut deeply into income, since fixed costs had to be met even if the auditorium was only half full.

Adding that some cinemas were on the verge of bankruptcy, Mr. Feldman said all cinemas would close down unless a favourable reply to the association's demands was forthcoming in the near future.

Dr. Gorbi said that of the 450 pruta remaining of every pound of ticket income after taxes, 250 pruta went to the cinema's agent, leaving only 200 pruta from which the owners had to cover wages, electricity, rent, etc. Under these circumstances the proprietors' profit was reduced to a mere 30-50 pruta per pound, Dr. Gorbi emphasized.

"We believe that in Israel, where there is a large cinema-going public and where the cinemas provide the most popular form of entertainment, taxes on admission must be immediately reduced," Dr. Gorbi concluded.

In reply to questions concerning the widespread cinema-building boom, the speakers stated that persons investing in cinemas would shortly find that they had put their money in an illusory bubble which would soon burst.

Medicos May Get Asian Flu Shots

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A policy decision may be expected within the next week on whether to inoculate medical personnel against Asian flu.

It was learned from Ministry of Health sources yesterday that while the Asian flu situation still does not warrant a mass inoculation programme, proposals were being discussed to vaccinate doctors and nurses in order to prevent any sudden depletion in medical ranks.

The question will be discussed next Monday by the Asian Flu Advisory Committee, set up several months ago by the Ministry of Health. Headed by Prof. Walter Strauss of the Medical School in Jerusalem, the committee consists of representatives of the Ministry, Kupat Holim, the Army Medical Corps and the Medical School.

A check of Jerusalem hospitals yesterday showed nearly normal functioning: Hadassah reported that persons taken ill with the flu have started to return to work and "so far we've been keeping all the departments going;" at Bikur Holim, 24 student nurses have been taken ill but of the regular staff, Asian flu has struck only one nurse and no physicians; at Sha'arei Zedek, some 15 physicians and nurses were taken ill but they are now "slowly returning" while all departments have continued operations.

14½-Year-Old Going To New York Forum

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two teenagers are to represent Israel at international youth forums to be held in the U.S. under the auspices of major New York dailies.

Yoram Rosenfeld, 14½, of Jerusalem, was yesterday selected from among 16 candidates to attend a three-week forum that will be held in December under the auspices of the "New York Daily Mirror."

Son of the journalist Shalom Rosenfeld, Yoram is a second-year student at the Rehavia Secondary School. He is the youngest Israel "ambassador" ever to be sent to a forum of this kind.

Sixteen-and-a-half year old Ruth Lev, a third-year student in the New Secondary School in Tel Aviv, was chosen from 11 candidates as Israel representative to a three-month forum being held by the "New York Herald Tribune" beginning January.

As a "consolation" prize the U.S. Embassy awarded the other 10 candidates the book "The Great American Heritage" by Bela Kornitzer.

Both students will travel the round trip by air as guests of T.W.A. while all expenses in the U.S. will be borne by the respective newspapers.

Candidates for both forums were recommended by secondary school principals. The final decision was made by a committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs; the U.S. Cultural Attaché, and a representative of T.W.A.

A CLASS B post office is to open in the centre of Upper Tiberias on Sunday. Collectors interested in receiving the Tiberias 9 postmark which will be used there from that day are invited to send stamped envelopes to the Tiberias Postmaster by the end of this week.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Only Violin Recital
Isaac Stern
JERUSALEM
Sunday, Oct. 20, at 9 p.m.
Edison Hall
Tickets at Cahana's Office (Zion Square)
HAIFA
Monday, Oct. 21, at 9 p.m.
Armon Theatre
Tickets at Ginsburg-Yuval's Office, 25 Rehov Herzl. (Tickets purchased for Oct. 1 will be valid).
At the Piano:
Alexander Zakin
Works by Beethoven, Bruch, Bloch, Saint-Saens.

Agron Answers Hakim On Butcher's Licence

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem has written to Archbishop George Hakim, of the Greek Catholic Archbishopric of Galilee, informing him that the Municipal Council will meet this month to resume discussing granting a licence to Mr. Suleiman Balan to open a non-*kosher* butcher shop.

Mr. Agron noted that even if the Council should not approve the licence, the matter could be taken to higher authority, (i.e., the High Court).

After writing that the Council was a sovereign body, and its members act in accordance with the dictates of their conscience, Mr. Agron added:

"I am persuaded that all are equally concerned that the rights of all, minorities included, as a matter of course, should be fully respected. At no point in the protracted debate on this question was the right of the Christian minority to their own way of life challenged by any Councillor.

"What Councillors who are opposed to this particular licence in this particular place have argued is, that it is an affront to *their* rights and sensibilities to have this butcher shop sited in this particular locality."

Family Attacks Policemen Coming to Collect Debt

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Three Rehovot policemen were badly beaten at Ness Ziona ma'bara when they were attacked by the whole Zizi family after attempting to arrest two of its members for failure to pay a fine.

Only after neighbours came to the policemen's aid were they rescued and taken to hospital, bruised from head to toe.

When the Rehovot police station commander later came with a strong guard to arerst the two defaulters, they had disappeared. *(Itim)*

Heruti Applies For Extension of Bail

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Ya'acov Heruti, the lawyer charged with being a leader of a terrorist organization and with publishing posters libelling a magistrate, today appealed to the District Court to have his bail extended until his trial, which opens on November 17. The appeal will be heard on Friday.

Heruti was allowed on IL-10,000 bail by the President of the Supreme Court, for a period ending 10 days after the birth of his child. Mrs. Heruti gave birth to a daughter 10 days ago.

Ever since Heruti's release from prison, he has been confined to his home, under constant guard.

His counsel, Mr. Adereth told the court today that Heruti was needed at home with his wife and baby just as much as before the birth. He pointed out that Dr. Israel Sheib and Reuven "Romek" Greenberg, facing the same charge as Heruti were not being detained. *(Itim)*

Decimal Point Move Cost Merchant IL750

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The owner of a leather factory who attempted to defraud the sales tax authorities, was fined IL-750 today by Magistrate Y. Ben Hanoch.

According to the charge sheet, Mr. Yisrael Cohen, 53, submitted to the Sales Tax Department in October 1956, a copy of a bill of lading which stated that he had supplied different merchants with 28.6 kilograms of leather. The accused later admitted to the charge of having "corrected" the document which should read "286" kilograms. *(Itim)*

State Oil Company Idea Dropped

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Government has dropped the idea of establishing a State-owned oil prospecting company and instead is to set up a publicly-owned firm to operate under Government supervision, it was reliably learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

According to a draft statute being prepared by a Tel Aviv lawyer, Mr. Y.S. Shapira, the company will offer IL10m. worth of regular stock and IL10m. worth of 6 or 6½ per cent linked bonds. It is possible that the sale will be linked so that purchasers of stock will have to buy an equal amount in bonds.

It is learned that the Government will not invest in the company, but will nevertheless control its operations and, for the first three years, or until all stock shares are bought up, will appoint the Board of Directors.

It is proposed that the company operate mainly in the Negev and along the shores of the Dead Sea.

Tourist Motels For Eilat Road

Every tourist who visits Israel during the Tenth Anniversary celebrations, starting next April, will be assured of suitable accommodation, the Government Tourist Corporation declares, on the basis of a comprehensive study of the country's facilities.

Mr. Yohanan Beham, Director of the Corporation, declared that several hotels are under construction and another 200 rooms will be available in a number of motels which are to be constructed near the main cities and on the road to Eilat.

About 2,500 rooms in private homes are expected to be made available in the main cities; an additional number can be had in the smaller towns for tourists with cars.

TOURIST TRAFFIC JAMS EILAT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT, Tuesday. — Tourists and trippers are arriving in their hundreds every day and have completely taken over the town's streets and beaches. Their cars and buses yesterday caused Eilat's first traffic jam near the airport. Thousands more are expected for Simhat Tora and the week-end.

Today the visitors included 200 schoolteachers and 200 Jerusalem Histadrut members.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, and Mr. F.E. Shinnar, head of the Israel Reparations Mission in Germany, were guests of the Ministry of Development here yesterday.

Our Beersheba Correspondent reports that the Negev traffic police have taken steps to avoid road accidents in view of the current and anticipated heavy traffic to and from Eilat.

Starting tomorrow evening, Oct. 17.
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LAILA MAJNU
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(From Boot Polish)
Sheni Kafor
(Brother of Raj Kapor)
Hebrew & English subtitles.

Ladies Master Donkeys In Ramat Gan Motor Gymkhana

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN, Tuesday. — A dozen braying, kicking, stubborn donkeys and the determined ladies hanging on for dear life, stole the show at the Fourth Gymkhana held here this afternoon.

It was on again, off again, all the way through. Five thousand spectators roared their support as the ladies jumped astride the apparently docile mokes, but no sooner were some on when — oops — they were off again, sitting unladylike on the grass. But no donkey was going to outwit a housewife. The ladies climbed on again, though more gingerly this time, and dug their heels into their steeds, shouting "giddy up, giddy up."

Though the beasts again tried their best to dump their cargoes, and some galloped in the opposite direction to that their mounts intended, the ladies won the day. A couple of competitors were eventually even transported past the winning line, to win medals.

One bindfolded motorcyclist with a girl in a sidecar, who was to have directed him past obstacles, landed them both in the moat that circles the stadium.

A long gasp greeted the fireman who was hydraulically lifted to a height of 32 metres on a fire brigade ladder. He came down via a rope, and then ran up the steps to the top again, apparently having left something behind.

The last two ladies in the musical chairs competition both landed on the grass in their rush for the last chair. The heftier Mrs. Scuba Jacobson of Herzliya, won the prize.

The smallest competitor in the children's car race, Moshe Ben-David, won a tennis racket bigger than himself.

"Baby doll," a car driven by Olga Hochman, won first prize in the fancy dress car parade that preceded the races. "Picasso for All" with Grace Hollander, was second.

The clowns "Muki and Alex" led the parade, followed by a company of young Road Safety policemen. Shell, with a float of girls including "Queen of Rock 'n Roll," Rene Shak, made probably its last appearance in local gymkhanas. Kaiser-Frazer showed its latest Israel-assembled Renault and Willys models, but the hits were the "Cheesecake" in the cars and a little chappie in a crash helmet who drove a metre long toy-car that had a real motor.

Another entrant offered places in his "Taxi to the Moon," while one British car scrawled over it "What have the Russians got that we ain't Got?"

Mayor Avraham Krinitzi welcomed the Gymkhana to the stadium for the first time. (The usual Jerusalem site is being prepared for Tenth Anniversary celebrations). The Controller of Road Transport, Mr. Michael Bar, and Mr. Shlomo Arazi, on behalf of the Automobile Club and Touring Association of Israel, which organized the Gymkhana, also spoke.

The prizes were provided by a number of firms and the Jerusalem YMCA.

Many spectators brought umbrellas with them because the morning was overcast, but brilliant sunshine graced the Gymkhana.

Miss Israel 7th In Miss World Finals

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Miss Israel, Sara Elinor, finished seventh in the Miss World Contest, won last night at London's Lyceum ballroom by Miss Finland, Marita Lindahl. (As reported briefly in yesterday's paper.)

After the contestants had been whittled down to seven, Miss Finland edged out Miss Denmark — 19-year-old Lillian Amdsen, and Miss South Africa — 19-year-old Adele Kruger. Miss Tunisia, Jacqueline Tapia, was fourth; Miss Japan, Muneko Yoricijo was fifth and sixth was Miss France, Ines Navarro.

TWO TONS of picked cotton were consumed by flames yesterday when fire broke out in the fields of Kibbutz Mefalsim in the Western Negev. The loss is estimated at IL1,500.

Cables in Brief

STERLING. — Sterling improved against all main currencies in the London Foreign Exchange Market yesterday, when the rate against the dollar advanced 3/32 in favour of Sterling at the opening and went a little further ahead at 2.80 on the close.

MALAYA. — Malaya's first Ambassador to the U.S. presented his credentials to President Eisenhower in Washington yesterday and said his newly independent country hopes to "strengthen the bonds of amity" with America.

SATELLITE. — The Soviet satellite has indirectly caused the death in Johannesburg of 14-year-old Van Healon, who fell 11 storeys from the top of a building while looking for it.



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Wednesday, October 16, 1957
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THE third conference of the "Ihud Hakvutzot v'Hakibbutzim," opening tonight at Tel Yosef, is faced with the threefold crisis of the kibbutz movement, and it is possible that just because it lacks the iron discipline of the "Hashomer Hatzair" movement or the fervour of the "Hakibbutz Hameuhad" organization, because of its more liberal complexion, it may find solutions to these crises — which are moral, financial, and ideological.

KIBBUTZ CRISES

On a longer view the burning problems now vexing the kibbutzim may seem more natural and less bound to immediate events than to the inevitable long-term dialectical development of the type of historical phenomenon which the kibbutz represents in a general way. Every historical movement which starts with a wholesale revision of social and property relations, motivated by a messianic fervour for social justice, must face a crisis in its second generation, as changes are foreed upon it through internal and outer pressures, through inertia or the waning of the original zeal that brought it into being. The fate and development of the nineteenth century utopian communal settlements in America — New Harmony, Brook Farm, the Oneida Community — serve as classic examples of the process.

In one respect, however, our kibbutzim have been different from previous similar utopian ventures. They have not been isolated social experiments, but woven into the very warp and woof of a more general national movement for redemption. In addition, they were at the very forefront of this national movement, and their pioneering effort, which involved personal courage in the face of the Arab danger, as well as asceticism and idealism, earned them respect and admiration. In the 'thirties and 'forties the *kibbutznik* felt himself the member of an élite — and was publicly recognized as such.

Paradoxically enough, it was the establishment of the State—towards which the kibbutzim had contributed so much blood, sweat and tears — that changed all that. The new circumstances of statehood brought about an almost total change in the structure and values of the community. It was found that the waves of new immigrants could be more rationally and efficiently settled in the moshav form of agricultural village. At the same time a considerable number of kibbutz leaders were attracted by the new opportunities opened up for government or military service. But perhaps the most striking development was in another direction: whereas previously the standard of living of the *kibbutznik* had not differed so very radically from that of his urban counterpart—the gap in standards has grown enormously in the last ten years, and the *kibbutznik*, for all his mystique of simplicity and ascetism, is deeply aware of it.

One fundamental kibbutz institution, the communal upbringing of children, is now under fire from within, with the age-old mother instinct asserting itself after some forty years of an interesting, if costly, experiment. Though it will doubtless involve social and economic repercussions, the shift of children back to their parents' care is probably inevitable.

While many kibbutzim have succeeded in eliminating hired labour, others have not. This may have seemed an academic question at first, but it is nothing of the sort — built on ideology, the kibbutz, by employing hired labour, saws off the ideological branch on which it sits.

The Ihud Conference will need courage, vision, enterprise, and initiative — the germinating forces of the kibbutz movement — to deal with the crucial problems facing it, and the nation, in gratitude for the movement's past contribution, as well as in anticipation of its future potentialities, can only hope that the conference delegates find it.

Standing on Your Head

By LEA BEN DOR

Some weeks ago it was reported that Mr. Ben-Gurion had been seen standing on his head on the Herzliya seashore. This was one of the novel exercises prescribed by Dr. Moshe Feldenkrais, of Tel Aviv, who has developed his own system of physical culture.

DR. Moshe Feldenkrais does not set out merely to teach people to stand on their heads. That is not important, not even in the degree of body control which it implies. He thinks, instead, that you should use your head to understand what you are doing with the rest of your body. And if you will try also to understand what you are doing with your mind, that will be even better.

Take walking. We all learn it as children, and in turn we teach children to walk. Yet could you describe just how this complicated balancing feat is performed to a Martian accustomed only to wheels? We walk like an ignorant driver who knows only how to switch on the engine, but not what makes it run. If anything should chance to go wrong, we probably won't even notice till the mechanism has been badly damaged.

Most of the important functions of life are performed automatically, breathing, walking, speaking, thinking. A man walked past the open window. Dr. Feldenkrais pointed at him angrily. Look at him. With a sudden startling mimicry he imitated the posture, exaggerated it, then straightened up again. A sort of physical Jekyll-and-Hyde, horrible to watch. Two years from now he'll have a slipped disc, he said, or anyway a backache. Once you begin to watch it becomes incredible that people should choose to move like ill-made puppets instead of walking like the kings of creation.

Dr. Feldenkrais launched into a story. A conductor — we'll call him Mr. X. — came here a few years ago, and while he was rehearsing "Don Juan" he suffered an attack of lumbago. The concert had to be postponed, and the conductor came to Dr. Feldenkrais.

Wrong Breathing

"The man breathed wrong and he even spoke wrong — an octave too high. Noticed it the minute he opened his mouth."

How could he know? Maybe Mr. X. just has a high voice? Dr. Feldenkrais held out a fist, said, "Put your finger here," then clenched it hard. "Now even you can feel the difference! When a man does that to his throat every time before he speaks or starts conducting his voice will be distorted and the strain will wear him out. If you insist on making every movement in the way you happened to learn when you were a year old, it may simply not serve you later... If you are going to spend six or eight hours a day on your feet conducting, you cannot afford to waste your energy."

Then he made an interesting discovery. Mr. X., a distinguished conductor, had a firm and subtle control over most of his movements. A man who already knew something of physical control could learn quickly how his conducting was straining his back.

"With a bad conductor it might have been a long job. Mr. X was a wonderful pupil," Dr. Feldenkrais said, reminiscing happily. He has studied the mechanics of body movement, with growing fascination for many years, and by now has only an impatient gesture for other people's incredible ignorance of the human machine. Probably he has got used to it. The belated performance of Don Juan had unexpectedly good reviews. Now Mr. X. became fascinated with the idea of knowing what he was doing.

Know What You're Doing

"KNOW what you are doing and you will be able to do what you want," explains Dr. Feldenkrais. It is not just a play on words. He drummed a little tune on the windowsill. "You could repeat that, couldn't you, just by listening? Yes? But you couldn't do it at half-speed, could you? And by tomorrow morning you coudn't do it at all." He does not expect more than a dumb nod of acquiescence.

"But if you listened with your mind for a moment and not just with your ears you could tap out the first half now and the rest at seven o'clock tonight. You'd *know* what you were doing. You would be using a different part of your brain. You could break it up into phrases and fit a melody to it, or use it backwards — that's a thing Bartok sometimes did to his melodies, and any musician will recognize the inverted phrase at once. In fact once you knew your rhythm consciously you could use it as the basis of a creative process and let it flower into music for you. Conscious knowledge opens up new vistas. It is to mechanical knowledge as the free-moving bus to the tram on rails.

After that he shook his head to a question and scowled. "No. It isn't easier to do it mechanically. But it's too much trouble to think. It's easier to do things the wrong way and say that's 'your way' of doing them."

Perfect Movements

Mr. X invited him to come to Salzburg the next year and teach "Mental and Physical Coordination" to the conductors' class held during each festival. He attended all the classes and watched the conductors. A great musician like Toscanini proved also to be a great craftsman. The movements that constituted his work were perfect, and therefore they were also absolutely identical in identical passages. Wherever a musician sat, he knew that the baton would always appear in a certain spot, and not vanish from sight in a frenzy of unplanned motion. There were many other things that Toscanini knew about his work, such as that a certain movement would always come at a certain point in the breathing process, and that a specific posture was needed to enable the conductor to go through his physically and emotionally exhausting performance with a minimum of slackening. He viewed them as things that must come naturally to the conductor; perhaps they were the gifts that helped to make him great. They were not discoveries that he would have considered necessary to pass on to students, for he took them for granted.

It turned out that the young conductors fell sadly short of the master not only in musical knowledge but also in physical control. The worst of them followed the music instead of leading it. They could not have sat back and let the music run quite consciously through their heads, so how could they convey a personal interpretation of it to the players? Their right hand produced the beat, and their left gave instructions to different sections, but only mechanically. If they were invited to take the baton in their left and then carry on as before, they became hopelessly confused and broke off — except for the few good ones who could really conduct. They had not even noticed that as arms tire toward the end of a long symphony the beat must be speeded up by a conscious effort.

Dr. Feldenkrais had them slow down the speed of a passage experimentally; then he let them sit back and review the music silently, fitting the movements to it in their minds. When they returned to the orthodox procedure, they had learnt more about the passage than if they had conducted it a dozen times. He caught out one man who criticized a drummer for breaking into the flow of the music too roughly time and again, and the conductor was amazed to see that it was his own jerky and premature gesture that had misled the musician.

"And I stopped those idiotic movements all over the place that some of them go in for. They don't mean anything. I put them on two parallel rollers, and if they made any superfluous junges they fell off." He laughed uproariously. "The good ones were hardly bothered by it."

The introduction of a few physical obstacles of this kind helped them gain awareness of what they were doing. With awareness comes the ability to correct mistakes and improve technique. "I graded them all for myself in accordance with how well they could do my exercises. Their final ratings as musicians were almost exactly the same."

Faulty Habits

A HABIT of faulty movement acquired for any reason whatever, from childhood habits to adult nervous tension, puts needless strain on muscles and nerves and may lead to apparent inability to perform these movements smoothly and easily, or even to perform them at all. The layman is surprised when an apparently simple exercise — it may not have been so simple to devise — reveals the ability to carry out a movement correctly after the first few tries, and even more so when the correct movement quickly becomes habitual, and the faulty one suddenly seems awkward and artificial.

Curiously, Dr. Feldenkrais seems reluctant to explain his theories to people who come to him for the correction of faulty mechanical habits or movements that have led to spinal and related troubles. He believes that physical reeducation should be possible even for a pupil who has no common language with his instructor.

"I don't tell him to stand up straight. He would only do it in the wrong way to which he has accustomed himself. I make the movement for him, in the right way. There are no right and wrong movements. The wrong manner of making the right movement would just stave off the trouble for a few years. There is only the right way of making any movement, a quality of performance that applies to every form of activity."

"Your response to gravity should be to balance your head over your spinal column, and if you stick it out like a tortoise instead and hold it up with your neck muscles, your spine will have something to say about it. Enlarge the scope of your experience to know what you are doing, and all this nonsense that you have 'always walked that way,' although it is uncomfortable, will disappear."

(This is the first of two articles)

NATURE NOTES

Baby Hare In Captivity

A YOUNG friend now serving with the Army writes to me as follows: "The other day a Gadna scout came and brought in a baby hare he had found in the field; we judge it is about four weeks old. It lives in my tent as the mascot of the training course. It jumps about merrily and answers to its name, Topsy. In fact, it behaves more like a puppy than a hare, licking my face with the greatest affection. I feed it peanuts which I take from a nearby field, dry bread so it can whet its teeth, and melon or any other fruit available. It has the most impudent nose you can imagine, and it is cuddlier than any woolly animal ever made. Everybody loves it, and it loves everybody! I do hope my mother won't object when I bring it home."

As the lady lives in an upper story Tel Aviv flat, I greatly fear it will be the hare whose objections will prove more valid. I once brought up a hare in Europe —its mother had been killed by a friend's dog—but though this was in the country, and the young animal behaved exactly like the one described above, it had grown so wild and destructive and visibly unhappy in the pen where I kept it that by September I had to set it free — which I did with a heavy heart, for animals which trust man usually come to a sticky end.

Hares are quite common in Israel and can be found all over the country. They are very shy — with reason, being entirely helpless, though very swift — and only come out to graze towards nightfall. Our hare (Lepus syriacus —arnevet hassadeh), as far as I can see, is rather greyer and smaller than the one I knew in Central Europe.

P.A.

FRANCE'S GROTESQUE CRISIS

National Assembly Has Done Country a Disservice

By MAURICE CARR

RETURNING to Paris from our Riviera holiday by way of Spain — Barcelona, Madrid, San Sebastian — we found ourselves early one morning in the old town of Bordeaux. There we sat in a café in the Place des Grands Hommes, in the centre of which stands a food market and out of which radiate half-a-dozen streets bearing the names of illustrious thinkers and fighters for freedom; a very French illustration, this, of the indivisibility of mind and matter.

The coffee and *croissants* were delicious, really French. At a nearby table a man unfolded his newspaper ,the local "Sud-Ouest," the front page of which bore a red banner headline announcing that the Government had fallen. Then we realized that we were truly back in France.

It was sad, yet funny, so utterly grotesque. When M. Bourgès-Maunoury took office just over three months ago, the political pundits had said that his was a caretaker Government for the duration of the summer vacation. The 23rd Cabinet since the Liberation was clearly doomed when its capable young Finance Minister, M. Félix Gaillard, opted for an indispensable policy of economic austerity. He had the temerity to suggest that soaring prices should be stabilized and swollen profits deflated. The Conservatives would never stand for that. But who could have believed that they would be so irresponsible as to overthrow the government over the Algerian issue?

In the early summer, when we visited Algiers, the Mendèsist Mayor of that city, M. Jacques Chevallier, confidently predicted that the Right-wing Peasants and Independents would join with the Progressive Catholics and Socialists to adopt the proposed "framework-law" for Algeria. In his view, the Algerian Statute elaborated by the Government did not go far enough in its provisions for self-government.

M. Bourgès-Maunoury himself was up to the very last minute convinced that Parliament must approve the "framework-law." He did not even think it necessary to put a strong fight in' the debate preceding the vote. He thought that the realities spoke eloquently enough for themselves. After all, in the light of recent history in Indo-China, Morocco, Tunisia, even the most obtuse member of parliament must recognize that if France refused to make any concessions whatsoever she would be bound to lose everything in the end.

On the eve of a momentous debate on Algeria in the U.N. General Assembly, the Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, had gone to Latin America and Washington to win international support for the new liberal French programme in Algeria embodied in the "framework-law." Other French envoys had sped to the end of the earth on similar missions. It was inconceivable that the politicians in Paris would want to strip France of her moral cover and send her, as it were, naked into the world forum.

Rebels Strengthened

Then again, by disavowing the Government over the "framework-law" parliament would be immeasurably strengthening the hand of the Algerian rebels at a time when the F.L.N. is beginning to show signs of weariness. Well may the nationalists now seek to persuade themselves, the Algerian masses and the world at large that France does not in fact know what she wants in Algeria; she trumpets forth her intention to be generous, only to back out at the last moment; and irresolute as she is, even if she were to bring herself to make a firm promise, she might easily repudiate it afterwards.

There is no doubt at all that the Paris National Assembly, which has come to be the despair of the friends of France and the joy of her enemies, has rendered the country a signal disservice. The question now is, can the damage be undone?

Many observers will be inclined to agree with the editorial comment of a provincial paper, "L'Eclair des Pyrenées," that "the vote against the 'framework-law' will be more harmful to France than any since the vote on the Munich agreement." None will dispute the general verdict of the press that the current Government crisis is the most serious one the Fourth Republic has known.

Switched Procedure

President René Coty is trying his best to get a new Government formed with the least possible delay. He has eschewed the customary procedure, which is to offer the Premiership in the first place to candidates whose inability to patch up a coalition is a foregone conclusion, and to call in the man with most chance of success after weeks of hopelessness when even the most flippant of parliaments feels that the country cannot be left leaderless any longer.

The new Prime Minister, whoever he may turn out to be, will be obliged to resubmit to parliament the "framework-law," possibly with some minor face-saving amendments. The Socialists will insist on it; and without their backing, if not their participation, no Government can at present secure a working majority. After consulting with the various factions, M. Guy Mollet was satisfied that the National Assembly will, on second thoughts give its blessing to the initially rejected Algerian reforms. The more difficult task, in his view, is going to be the hammering out of an agreement on the wherewithal to pay for the costly Algerian venture.

In the past few days the walls of Paris have been smothered with posters depicting France and Algeria shattered into splinters and proclaiming that "there will be no more France, if Algeria is no more French." The pity of it is only that the patriots on the Right, who are so forthcoming with rhetoric, are so grudging when it comes to making the necessary sacrifices.

Meanwhile, many Deputies in the National Assembly, alarmed by their own recklessness, have set up a clamour for a limitation of their own powers. Thus the Progressive Catholics have suggested that Parliament should abandon its present close control over State expenditure, and should deprive itself of the ability to depose the Government in any way other than by a motion of censure accompanied by nomination of a new Prime Minister to succeed the ousted one. Since, in practice, the multiplicity of French parties would seldom, if ever, be able to concur on a new leader before bringing down the old one the Government would be assured of a long term of life. To this, however, the Socialists strongly object, pointing out that the country might fare worse under a stable but inefficient Government than under the existing unstable régime.

In many quarters, the idea has been broached of a change in the Constitution under which the French Union would be transformed into a Commonwealth or Confederation, wherein a miscellany of more or less autonomous regions or States, including Algeria, would be grouped around metropolitan France. This, in turn, presupposes a strong France, knowing her own mind and exercising a powerful moral authority over her freely associated territories.

Gen. de Gaulle is known to be in favour of this radical remedy for France's ills. More and more Frenchmen, especially liberals, who were formerly opposed to de Gaulle for fear of his authoritarianism, are coming round to the opinion that the man who once saved France may be able to do so again. Certainly France will stand desperately in need of salvation if the latest display of parliamentary folly is not the last.

London Weather Explains Much

By SHAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Correspondent Now on a Visit to U.K.

"LONDON weather." The flight hostess sniffed the air as the plane door silently opened into a searchlight-studded fog. She smiled, resigned. It was 8 o'clock in the evening. We had been travelling since 11.30 in the morning, Israel time — half a dozen travel agents and two newspapermen, guests of B.E.A., on its inaugural flight Lydda-London.

It was scorchingly hot in Lydda, windy in Athens, agreably cool in Milan just before sundown. We did not see the light of Paris under the clouds. England suddenly emerged in the form of elongated, curving lines of street lights, clusters of shining cobwebs in dark nothingness. But in London it was light fog, permeated with that after-rain smell which in Israel would disappear within 10 minutes of the clouds passing. Here it stayed, but you took no notice of it the next day — just as persons who live near the sea never hear the waves beating the shore.

Riding for the next hour to the hotel gives you an opportunity to ruminate on the inequality of weather and the relation between the weather and the man. The people who live here must be a most courageous lot. There are parks and green spots before many buildings, and the fronts of some factories are illuminated by searchlights. But you guess it more than you actually see it through the mist. The people have gone to the trouble of putting up nice things, to enjoy them only occasionally when the sun shows up.

This seems to explain everything: the character of the people, the politics of the government. Go slowly in the fog. Never lose your bearings, or you will be lost. Adhere to the rules, or you will be knocked down at the next corner. Never hurry, for you do not know what the other fellow might be doing beyond the nothingness of impenetrable fog. The reward will come when the sun shines and you see — for a day or for an hour — the bright grass, and the red brick houses and breath a few breaths of clear, invigorating air.

Traffic Manners

STROLLING for an hour along Kensington High Street on a clear afternoon next day may lead you to another discovery — so obvious, so trivial, yet so thrilling for an Israeli: it is a country of well-established and generally-accepted channels. The dark-red buses, the innumerable cars going quietly along pre-established routes — no overtaking by buses — and the pedestrians quietly waiting on the corner until the line of traffic is cut so they can walk undisturbed. The channels are made clear as far as possible.

The street names are in oversize poster-like black characters on a light background. The buses indicate, in white letters on a black background, their route and destination. "Keep left" is written on each traffic island on an illuminated pole. Pedestrians' crossings are indicated by flickering lights. Nothing is taken for granted, except that the public will comply with the regulations. The comparison with a Tel Aviv street is too painful to make.

In the morning the B.E.A. people invited the party to tour London in a sightseeing bus. It included a glimpse of the East End — mostly rebuilt, with only a few dreadfully burned-out brick buildings remaining. "There used to be a lot of Jews here before the war, but most of them moved out to the North." The guide knows. But they keep their shops here, and some of them are closed on Yom Tov.

Obviously, the tour was scheduled to bring us to Buckingham Palace for the Changing of the Guard. And then it occurs to you that it is no waste of manpower to keep those few hundred young men immersed in their obsolete routine. It is part of the nation's desire — and need — to keep to the prescribed channels. Nothing is more dangerous in a fog than to deviate from the routine.

It also occurred to me that maybe some of the troubles the British have had in the Middle East—and the trouble Zionism had with the British — stemmed from a misconception that the Middle East is as fond of channels as the British are and that the social set-up of the Arab world is a replica of the innate British need for a schedule.

Comets to Israel

LONDON, Tuesday. — BRITISH European Airlines intend to fly Comets between London and Israel in 1959 Mr. C. Adams, the B.E.A. General Manager announced on Sunday night at a farewell dinner to a party of Israel journalists and travel agents who spent three days in England on the occasion of the B.E.A. inaugural flight this weekend.

The Comets will make the trip in five and half hours, Mr. Adams said. At present, the route is serviced by Viscount turbo-jets which make the journey in nine and a half hours, with stops at Athens and Milan.

Egyptian Troop Landing Evokes Concern

COMMENT on the Egyptian troop landing in Syria ranges from surprise and concern to ingenious speculation. **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) finds that all the "calamity howling about the immediate danger to Syria from Turkey and Israel" now emerges as a smokescreen around Egyptian-Syrian move to upset the political and military balance of forces in the Middle East.

The move has to be seen against the background of Arab politics and its struggle for hegemony, not merely as the consolidation of Arab forces for a final showdown against Israel. Yet this is a repetition of last year's general Arab plan, which was set at nought by the Sinai campaign. Then the West hastened to save Nasser from his utter collapse. Now he is trying again, at a time when East-West rivalry is at its height, offering him an excellent opportunity for exploiting Soviet aid.

Haboker (General Zionist) observes that, were it not for the Soviet string-pullers behind the scenes, this would be an excellent *opera bouffe*. Those in the U.S. who seek the right moment for dealing Soviet subversion in the Middle East a fatal blow will find that the moment has passed exactly a year ago, during the Sinai-Suez campaign, when inter-continental missiles were as yet no Sword of Damocles in Soviet hands. One of the fatal mistakes of American policy makers was the assumption that intervention to save Nasser was a profitable move. However, in spite of everything the battle is not yet lost and complete Soviet domination can still be prevented. All that is required is the courage to admit mistakes and review ineffective policies. Israel can be helpful here.

Ha'aretz (non-party) considers that the Egyptian move has given a fillip to the projected federal union between Egypt and Syria, for it has long been Cairo's ambition to provide greater *lebensraum* for its rapidly increasing overflow population. This aspect of the move must be considered in addition to the fact that it is intended as a counter to the Hashemite "Fertile Crescent" dream. One of the reasons for Egypt's objection to the settlement of the refugees in Syria is that it would militate against her own settlement plans. The landing has caused great concern in the Lebanon and Jordan, both principal targets of Egyptian-Syrian darts. King Saud's presence in Beirut does not alleviate that concern one bit, since he has adopted the course of "satisfying all parties," a stand confirmed by his statement that Syria constitutes no danger to other Arab countries.

Davar (Histadrut) writes that by his move Nasser has assumed the initiative in the inter-Arab game. He has strengthened the ambivalence of his policy by bolstering the pro-Soviet clique in Syria, as exemplified by the election of Akroma Khourani as President of the Assembly, and at the same time posing as the arbiter of the Arab world. As far as Israel is concerned, there can be nothing but watchful waiting for future moves, but her main concern at present is whether the West will be taken in by Nasser's aly hypocritical manoeuvre, or weigh it for what it is worth.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) notes that Nasser is trying to pose as the protector of the Arabs against Western imperialist domination as well as their saviour from dependence on Soviet communism. He has "beaten the Russians to the military penetration of Syria."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) considers that the move, no matter what its aim, only increases Middle East tension. While Israel cannot view these troop movements with indifference, anyone expecting a "calculated reaction" will be disappointed. Gigantic forces are involved in this Middle East tangle, but Israel will not serve the purposes of any one of them.

Yesterday's Press

MUSICAL DIARY

Violin Recital: Isaac STERN assisted by Alexander ZAKIN (piano), Fredric Mann Auditorium, October 12. Sonatas by: Schubert — D-major, op. 137; Prokofieff — D-major, op 94; Brahms — G-major, op. 78; and Concerto in G-minor, op. 26, by Bruch.

BEING a superbly equipped musician, Mr. Stern's violin playing is always above mere virtuosity. In addition to its absolute cleanliness, it has an impressive interpretive power in every work. Thus the Schubert and Brahms sonatas were rendered with lyric sensibility and beautiful *cantabile* that breathed intimate musical communication; the Prokofieff reunited refinement with that great-brio so typically inherent in the works of this composer.

The only work we could hardly swallow and still less digest was the Bruch Concerto. There is nothing that could be said against the way Mr. Stern performed it — on the contrary, it was wizardly — but would it not have been wiser (for the sake of homogeneity of programme and taste alike) to have another violin-piano sonata instead of this concerto. Hotly acclaimed by a packed auditorium the violinist was "forced" into some four encors.

Mr. Zakin, somewhat too loud in the first work, was a perfect accompanist for the remaining part of the programme.

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AT THE CINEMA

"INVITATION to the Dance," (Esther, Tel Aviv) consists of three films without words whose only apparent connection is the personality of Mr. Gene Kelly, who dances magnificently throughout. In "Circus Sequence" Mr. Kelly, who was also responsible for the direction and choreography of the film, dances at his best as the pathetic clown — the victim of unrequited love. He finally dies attempting to walk the tightrope, as his rival had done, in a vain attempt to win the affection of the beautiful equestrienne (Claire Sombert).

The ballet is accompanied by the music of Jacques Ibert, the French composer, and reaches unexpected heights of tender intensity. The same could not be said of "Sinbad the Sailor" — another piece in the trilogy where Gene Kelly tap-dances to a jazzed-up version of Rimsky-Korsakov's Scheherazade, supported by animated figures, in a performance whose taste leaves something to be desired. The third piece — "Ring Around the Rosy" — is an unsuccessful attempt at social satire in the medium of ballet.

D.S.

Are We To Allow Our Main Export Line to Collapse?

Citrus Growers Range Themselves Against New Proposed Law.

Hundreds of citrus growers have in the last few weeks gathered in public meetings in the citrus growing areas to protest against the submission of the new "Citrus Board (1957) Law."

The meetings developed into a mighty wave of protest, sweeping the citrus-growing population, which has for years been working hard to develop their plantations, against the new draft law which threatens to rob them of their years of toil. It was pointed out at the meetings that the various clauses of the draft are dangerous and destructive to the citrus trade as a whole, e.g.:

The Citrus Board will have a constant lien on the crop, the grower being denied the possibility of mortgaging his crop in case of need. The grower to suffer additional taxation, The Citrus Board to conduct a strict control on th working of the groves, the grower being under the constant control of the inspectors. On the new Board even interested parties can sit, as against the protective clause which was in force in the time of the Mandate, which precluded interested parties, who might conduct business to their own benefit and advantage, from sitting on the Board. Deficiences in other clauses were raised, and one in particular which allows the inspectors to pick the fruit, according to their judgment, thereby depriving the grower of his natural right to defend himself, when necessary, by striking and discontinuing the picking of his crop.

The growers expressed the fear that the Board may eventually obtain complete dominion over them —

a) As in the new draft law the "Citrus *Marketing* Board," as it has so far been known, is referred to as the "Citrus Board," which gives it the possibility of converting itself into a body to dominate the citrus trade, eventually developing into an economic body "with power over the growers," and run by a handful of men.

(b) It was also stressed at the meetings that the Board did not seek the advice of the growers regarding the contents of the draft law, which it made haste to submit to the Minister of Agriculture — a most undemocratic and undignified precedent.

800 GROWERS HAVE ALREADY SIGNED THE PETITION, to be submitted to the Minister of Agri- against the spirit and contents of the draft law. They culture wherein they have voiced their protest have asked the Minister to stop the promulgation of the law.

They have *inter alia* requested:

"That a possibility be given to the growers to express their views and opinions, as also their serious and measured judgment, on any law relating to citrus within a reasonable space of time."

(This advertisement is sponsored by the Israel Citrus Growers Association)

SOVIETS' 40 YEARS

Ideology is now the Cinderella of Communism

By W. Z. Laqueur

AN early visitor to revolutionary Moscow came back in 1919 with the sensational news that he had seen the future and that it worked. Lincoln Steffens was neither a profound nor a consistent political thinker; subsequently he believed he had seen the future in Mussolini's Italy, and it worked there too, at least for a time. But he was more correct of his appraisal than many contemporary critics of Bolshevism who doubted whether it was at all practical or could remain in power. In 1927, people were still talking about the Communist "experiment," but ten years later it had become fairly obvious that a political régime and a social system of a new type had come into being. After another ten years Orwell, writing his last book, had not the slightest doubt that 1984 would actually work. Forty years have passed this November since the Winter Palace in Petrograd was taken. It is an obvious occasion for stocktaking and for some speculation about the future development of the Soviet Union.

An investigation in this somewhat specialized field of Soviet ideology is not made easier by the fact that some things in the Soviet Union have remained unchanged (for instance the nationalization of the means of production and the political monopoly of the Communist Party) while other original features of Soviet society have changed out of recognition; even some of the keywords of the regime have assumed quite different meanings from those they originally possessed. It is enough to re-read Lenin's "State and Revolution," written almost exactly 40 years ago, to realize that the new Soviet society differs, and has been differing for most of the time, in many important respects from the image projected by the early Bolsheviks. The 'withering away of the state' has been postponed *ad calendas graecas*, the participation of female cooks in affairs of state has not been more pronounced there than in other known societies, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become, at best, the rule of the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat — sometimes by one man, sometimes by a couple of individuals.

Economic Development

On the credit side there has been great economic development, and Leninism still retains in 1957 much prestige in Asia as the theory of rapid industrialization for backward areas. The Leninist theory of imperialism has become, as one writer has put it, the link between Communism and Asian resentments — hence its great appeal in Asia and its progress in that part of the world during the last decade. But this again indicates a tremendous change in the function of Communism, originally scheduled to be the pattern of social organism for the most advanced countries, not for the under-developed.

The subject of our investigation, Soviet ideology, has been for some considerable time now the Cinderella of the Communist movement. The majority of Western students have not thought Soviet ideology worthy of serious study and discussion, while in the East, too, the ideologists have on the whole been held in scant respect; to be an intellectual is once more to be slightly suspect; it is a synonym for one who wavers, who hesitates in times of crisis, who is too willing to embrace all kinds of 'foreign,' 'alien' influences. Western observers may be correct in their assumption that after a thorough study of the social sciences, and on the basis of an examination of developments both in West and East during the last 40 years, few people would be likely to adopt the basic tenets of Soviet ideology. They tend to forget, however, that few people in the West have the inclination or the leisure to make such thorough studies and that the political decisions of the great majority are taken on a less sophisticated level and on the basis of less knowledge.

Few people in the East find outward conditions propitious for such dispassionate study. Inside the Soviet Union a major, though perhaps logical, change has taken place; for Lenin's generation ideological capacity was the main criterion for the appraisal of a political leader. Today, and for a good time past, ideology has been relegated to a secondary position; the party ideologists are called upon to find justifications for a course of action already taken by the leaders. **Nobody expects them to outline the future course of action.** The leaders of today, people like Khrushchev, Bulganin and Mikoyan, may have many qualities, but an interest in the theory of Leninism or in any political theory at all is not conspicuous among them. As a result, some Western observers have reached the conclusion that one may safely disregard Soviet ideology which is no longer very important.

This is a gross misconception. Though the importance of ideology has undoubtedly greatly decreased and will apparently continue to decline it still fulfils an important function. It may no longer satisfy the more advanced parts of the intelligentsia, but it is still a vital need in the training of cadres, and especially of party functionaries. It still is the cement that holds together Soviet society.

While Soviet ideology continues to offer plausible explanations at the popular level and for mass purposes, it is undoubtedly true that closer research in philosophy and psychology, economics and history, tends to generate serious doubts. It is this which explains why it has been unable to produce anything of importance for almost three decades. The engineers and builders can point to spectacular achievements; the social scientists, writers and painters have nothing comparable to offer. The constant complaints of Soviet leaders about the slackness, the 'lagging behind' of the historians, economists, philosophers, writers and artists are, however, misplaced. Their freedom of speech and action being so limited, they have really done the best they could in impossible circumstances. One of their main tools is historical materialism; and yet they have not been permitted to use it on the most obvious and nearest subject, Russian history after the revolution.

It could be argued perhaps that the laws of historical materialism do not apply to the Soviet Union. Was not the 1917 revolution the famous leap from the realm of necessity into the realm of freedom? And if so, has not man become at last master of his own destiny? It may be difficult in view of what has in fact happened in Russia to take this line, but on the theoretical level such an extremely voluntarist and indeterminist line might offer a possible way out of an otherwise impossible dilemma, and, in fact, Soviet ideologists are frequently forced into using such arguments. If one man, Stalin, is made responsible for the 'cult of personality' and all its terrible consequences, and if there is a total refusal even to examine the possibility that what happened was not the fault of one man, but the natural outgrowth of the specific political features of the totalitarian state, with its extreme concentration of power, this represents the approach to history which only the most 'idealist' (in the Soviet sense of the word) philosopher can accept.

But in fact, of course, such a major revision of doctrine has never been officially sanctioned. Atomic scientists may be permitted to disregard Engels' and Lenin's dicta whenever the old axioms impede their progress. But economists, historians and philosophers are engaged in less dramatic research, and in any case they are not expected to provide a clear lead or guidance. They are not there to make fresh discoveries — for all discoveries in their respective fields have already been made — but to solve the concrete problems put to them. Hence the impasse.

Ideology's Role

Ideology was regarded by Marx and Engels as the superstructure based on and changing with the relations of production. In the Soviet Union it has largely become the superstructure of political power. This makes it immensely hazardous to engage in any speculation as to its possible future development. Some of its present elements are undoubtedly highly fortuitous; there is, for instance, no certainty that Soviet ideology will continue to put so much stress on Pavlov, or neo-Pavlovism, in the natural sciences. Pavlov, after all, was not a Leninist — he was not even a materialist, and the link between Pavlov and dialectical materialism which seemed highly convenient at one time may become something of a burden in future. Soviet ideology has been deeply committed in this as in other fields and as Soviet prestige is involved a retreat may be difficult. But more complicated operations have been executed; to preclude such a development would mean to underrate the malleability and flexibility of Soviet ideology.

In a short-range view no important changes in Communist ideology should be expected. On the contrary, the general trend over the last year or two has been away from 'liberalism' and back to the old rigid system of beliefs. It has been realized that once a little freedom is granted (to the writers, for instance) things can get out of control, and the whole ideological edifice may start crumbling. The cardinal strength of this closed system lies after all in its monolithic character once major revisions are permitted, once some doubts are allowed to creep in, a serious breakdown may follow.

The present state of affairs is perhaps best illustrated by the new edition of a textbook of Soviet history, published as these lines are being written ("Istoriya SSSR," Part III, for the 10th forms of secondary schools, edited by the late M. Pankratova, Moscow, 1957). This book gives of course far less space to Stalin than the previous editions of the same volume, or than any other Soviet history written before the 20th Party Congress. It appraises favourably Stalin's rôle in the 'twenties, including his struggle against "deviationists," but hardly ever mentions him after 1932, by which time his power had become total. The big purges of 1936-38 are not mentioned at all.

The chapter dealing with the development of the Soviet Union after 1945 is a summary of the main features of the fourth and fifth Five-Year Plans with three and a half lines devoted to the resolution against the "cult of personality." There is not the slightest admission of any mistake ever committed by anybody (Soviet foreign policy is invariably justified. The pact with Hitler in 1939 is approved and about the Finnish War of 1939-40 it is stated, with lapidary brevity: "In November, 1939, Finland entered into war against the Soviet Union") a feat achieved by omitting to mention some of the most important trends and events in recent Soviet history.

Such an approach may be satisfactory insofar as the pupils of the upper forms of secondary schools are concerned. For university students this new line will probably not be good enough. Clearly, the present attitude can only be regarded as a transitory phenomenon; sooner or later more explicit explanations will have to be given. One possibility, of course, is that historians will have to revert to the old approach, with perhaps some minor and inessential revisions. There is, however, another possibility, namely a growing divergence between the exegesis for and by the initiated, and the popular version. Soviet historians (and philosophers and economists) may be given a freer hand in their specialized studies on condition that this will not lead to wholesale revision in the popular presentations, and that no topical political conclusions will be drawn. But this way, too, is highly unsatisfactory, and moreover it is applicable only in the more specialized fields.

Political Repercussions

One cannot, for instance, envisage a grant of freedom to Soviet writers that would not at once have direct political repercussions. In some of the less enlightened Right-wing dictatorships, past and present, subversive books and periodicals (of socialist and Communist origin, for instance) have been permitted to enter in French and English versions, though not in the local language, the tacit assumption being that the intellectuals likely to read them are "infected" anyway and politically without influence.

From the point of view of a dictatorship the situation tends to become dangerous only if there are links between the intelligentsia and the "masses"; at times it has not been too difficult to "contain" the intellectuals and their subversive ideas. On the other hand it is doubtful whether such an arrangement would really work for any length of time in a country with a very different and much more streamlined dictatorship, which has lasted for many years and in which considerable sections of the population have been taught to take political ideas and ideologies seriously—in contrast frequently to the West.

A last possibility, though perhaps at present the least likely, is a genuine revision of official Soviet ideology in the light of recent history, and recent developments in the social and natural sciences. Such a re-examination would presumably proceed from such basic social and economic features of life in the Soviet Union as the nationalization of the means of production and central economic planning and also from the explicit recognition that the Soviet Union is one of the two big powers in today's world. Short of a cataclysm, any refashioned Soviet ideology would have to be based on these facts.

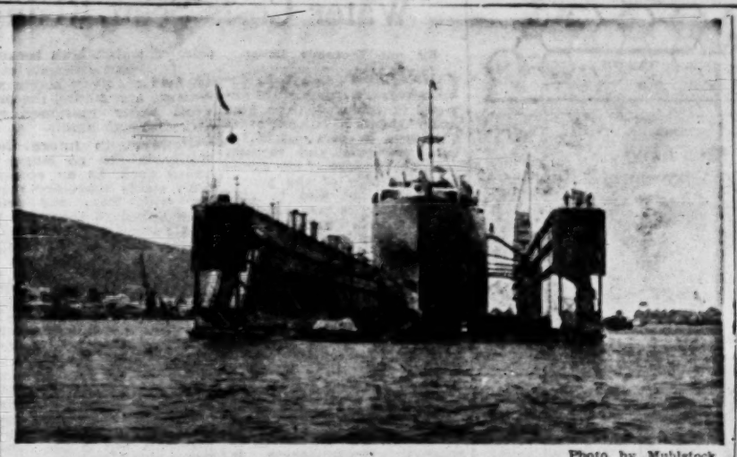


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Haifa's Dock—and its Master

Former Admiralty Inspector Runs Floating Repair Works

By YA'ACOV ARDON

THE grey, bulky, floating dock in Haifa harbour, now three years in service, looks like a permanent part of the city's seascape. It has turned out to be a profitable and almost indispensable piece of equipment which deserves to be regarded with affection by the Ministers of Transport and Finance, by owners and masters of ships and, not least, by many workers who have been given not only advanced courses in repairing ships but also some elementary lessons in building them.

A floating dock is a simple and ingenious gadget. It is a huge, square steel trough, open at both ends and kept afloat on hollow pontoons. By filling these with water the whole structure can be made to sink to a level where the ship in need of docking can float in at one of the open ends. Afloat inside the dock, the ship is secured in an upright position by blocks on both her flanks. Powerful pumps suck the water out of the pontoons. As they empty, the dock with the ship on its lap gradually becomes lighter than the water it displaces, and it rises slowly until the keel of the ship and the floor of the trough emerge above the surface of the water. The dock does for ships what the round lift shaft in a well-equipped garage does for a motorcar: it makes possible inspection, cleaning and repair of those parts which otherwise would not be accessible.

Currency Saved

But for the dock in Haifa every Israel vessel would have to go abroad for repairs below the water line. Foreign currency would have to be spent on docking charges, on repair costs, on part of the crew's wages, on their upkeep in a foreign port, on sending a technical superintendent — and there would be the loss of earnings due to trips with empty holds and to waiting. Docks nowadays are as busy as your doctor at Kupat Holim. For an appointment with a repair crew, European or Mediterranean docks now expect at least a month's advance notice. The Suez crisis and the diversion of ships round Africa all winter upset docking schedules for months ahead and many boats missed their place in the queues.

It is not only a matter of repairs. Just as you should go to the dentist at least once a year for a check-up, a ship must go into drydock every 12 months for annual inspection to renew her certificate of sea-worthiness. The insurance companies insist on that. Thus, the Haifa dock has become a saver of a vast amount of foreign currency, and, to some extent, even an earner.

Since it was set to work on January 2, 1955, up to the end of August this year, nearly 160 ships with a total displacement of almost 400,000 tons have been docked. With 728 "ship days," that is earning days, excluding Saturdays and holidays, the Haifa dock has registered employment at the rate of 78 per cent, almost a third above the international standard.

Government Owned

The dock belongs to the Government and is operated by the Hayama Company. The man in command is 43-year-old Eric John Edgar, a former inspector and shipwright of the British Admiralty who worked in Haifa during the Mandate, left when it ended to become superintendent, ship constructor and dockmaster to the Singapore Harbour Board, but returned in 1949 as an immigrant. He brought the dock 4,000 miles from Luebeck to Haifa, put it into operation, trained the workers and, as the only qualified ship builder with experience in Haifa, is an undisputed authority on everything that happens with and on the dock — a popular figure because of his geniality, incipient rotundity and competence.

His largest single customer is the Zim Co., whose ships kept the dock busy for nearly half of its earning time. The other users account for just over 40 per cent, foreign ships for 10 per cent. "The standard of maintenance of Zim ships is now first-rate. They dock on the average every nine months instead of every 12 as is required," Mr. Edgar says. "This can be done because the ships dock in their home port and during free time, when the crew is on leave, before cargo is loaded when no time is wasted on waiting and no freight business lost."

Zim has never had to wait even a day for its ships to go into the dock. Once, when it was occupied by a vessel of Traders & Shippers, that company ceded its place for an urgent Zim job. Zim's share in the use of the dock has slightly declined over the past three years because most of its ships are now brand new and less in need of repairs than its older vessels, nearly all of which have been sold.

But the most spectacular proof of the dock's value was demonstrated by the repairs carried out to the badly damaged Ibrahim El Awal, saved in the nick of time, and more recently to the Zion, which hit a sandbank with dire results but was refitted to cross the Atlantic with passengers.

Not long ago, the harbour bottom underneath the dock was dredged and deepened from 10.5 metres to 12 metres. The dock can now be sunk deeper and take ships displacing 8,500 tons, as against 7,000 tons before. It can even accept such big customers as the Israel, Zion or Theodor Herzl and even the 18,000 ton tanker Haifa, which by draft and beam, though not by weight, is the biggest ship under Israel colour. This long ship will stick out at both ends beyond the dock — but this does not worry Mr. Edgar. Only the old Aliya, erstwhile Jerusalem, is too heavy and still has to dock abroad although she will soon be up for sale.

Asked whether more foreign business (now 10.6 per cent of all dock work) could not be attracted, Mr. Edgar replies that little publicity is carried out abroad for ship repair services and docking in Haifa. "It pays foreign companies to have their ships docked and repaired in Haifa, if Haifa is a terminal stop for them and if they are not scheduled to sail direct back home."

More Docks Needed

But the chief purpose of the Haifa floating dock is to serve Israel's merchant marine. Mr. Edgar is convinced that not only one, but two more docks are needed, one larger than the present one, the other smaller. "The smaller dock should be built here right away. Even the larger one could be built here. Building and repairing ships are reciprocal jobs: when you are not repairing a ship, you build one. Between them, they keep the shipyard employees busy all the time. In a slack period you work on what we call 'a hospital job' which you can leave when something urgent turns up."

Mr. Edgar is very satisfied with the workmanship of his dock operators and repair gang. "They are excellent on cleaning, scraping, painting a ship's bottom. Both the paints and the painting are good, and the foreign masters have acknowledged it." Because docking costs good money, ship repair and cleaning must always be performed at top speed, and in Haifa as many as 70 men a day are put on the job.

Scraping marine growth off a ship's bottom is a far more essential operation than shaving for a man's chin. While a beard will not impede his progress, a thick marine growth can slow down a ship's speed markedly. "My men know how to wield a wire brush. They can scrape, clean and apply two coats of paint on 20 sq.m. a day, which is a fair international standard."

Mr. Edgar considers the standard of ship repair work in Haifa high. "Sometimes the work is a bit slower here than elsewhere, but that is largely due to the fact that the workshops are so far away from the dock." The dock was never meant to be operated inside the harbour, detached from the shore, but to be transferred to a site somewhere in the Kishon area. "The temporary places here are the most permanent ones," Mr. Edgar says with a sigh of resignation.

Being cut off from the shore involves a series of handicaps. Because the Ministry of Transport refused permission for laying a high tension underwater cable to the "temporary" site, the dock must run its own generators for power, though they were intended for emergency use only. Dockmaster Edgar has proposed a catwalk ashore to save time and the cost of expensive travel by Ogen's motorboats; but somebody is against that too. And every repair or spare part has to be carried almost 20 km. to the Bayside zone and back. "I bet the dock will still be where it is now in 1959," Mr. Edgar says.

What about a shipbuilding yard in Haifa? "The most serious difficulty is the shortage of skilled men," he replies. "Without long apprenticeship you get no qualified manpower, though you can go some way by giving extra training to skilled local labour. The fishing boats that are being built here are good. Construction takes longer and costs more because of the inland transportation."

Nazis Planned Jewish State —On Madagascar

By a Special Correspondent

LONDON (JCFNS).—DETAILS of a German plan in 1940 to transport all European Jews to the island of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean, after the signing of a peace treaty, is contained in one of the memoranda included in "Documents on German Foreign Policy," published last week by the Stationery Office here. The documents are from captured German archives. The period dealt with in the latest volume is from June 23 to August 31, 1940.

The plan is contained in a memorandum" by Franz Rademacher, head of the Jewish Department in the Nazi Foreign Ministry. In 1952 Rademacher was sentenced by a Nuremberg court to 41 months' imprisonment after being found guilty of aiding and abetting the killing of 1,500 Serbian Jews in Belgrade in 1941. He escaped from Germany in 1953, after having been temporarily released from custody pending a retrial. In 1954 he was reported to have set up a business in Damascus with the help of former Nazis.

In a memorandum, dated July 3, 1940, and headed "The Jewish Question in the Peace Treaty," Rademacher states that "imminent victory" gave Germany the opportunity, and in his opinion also the duty, of solving the Jewish question in Europe. The desirable solution was: all Jews out of Europe.

In Peace Treaty

The memorandum adds that it is among the tasks of the Foreign Ministry to anchor this demand in the peace treaty and to put through the same demand by means of separate negotiations with the European countries not affected by the peace treaty.

Regarding the beginning of the preparatory work, the memorandum states that Ministerial Section D III has already approached the Foreign Minister with suggestions via the Department for German Internal Affairs, and has been instructed by him to institute this preparatory work at once. There have already been discussions with the office of the Reichsführer S.S. in the Ministry of the Interior and with a number of party offices.



France to Cede

"Section D III suggests as a solution to the Jewish question: In the peace treaty France must make the island of Madagascar available for the solution of the Jewish question, and must resettle the approximately 25,000 French people living there and compensate them. The island will be transferred to Germany as a mandate. The strategically important Diégo Suarez Bay, as well as the harbour of Antsiranc will be German naval bases. In addition to these naval bases suitable portions of the country will be detached from the Jewish territory for the construction of air bases. The portion of the island not needed for military purposes will be placed under the control of the Reichsführer S.S.

"In this territory," the memorandum adds, "the Jews will otherwise have self-determination: their own mayors, police, postal and railroad administration, etc. The Jews will be jointly liable for the value of the island. Their former European assets will be transferred for liquidation to a European bank to be set up for the purpose. Insofar as these assets are insufficient to pay for the land which they get and for the necessary purchase of commodities in Europe needed for developing the island, bank credits will be made available to the Jews by the same bank."

Since Madagascar would be only an island, the memorandum states, the Jews who lived there would not acquire German citizenship. On the other hand, all Jews deported to Madagascar would from the time of deportation be denied the citizenship of the various European countries by these countries. Instead they would be citizens of the mandate of Madagascar.

German Hostages

This arrangement, the memorandum continued, would prevent the possible establishment of a Vatican State of their own in Palestine by the Jews, thus preventing them from using for their own purposes the symbolic value which Jerusalem has for the Christian and Mohammedan portions of the world. Moreover, the Jews would remain in German hands as a pledge for the future good conduct of the members of their race in America.

"We can utilize for propaganda purposes the generosity which Germany shows the Jews by granting them self-government in the fields of culture, economics, administration and justice and can stress that our German sense of responsibility to the world does not permit us to give a race that has not had national independence for thousands of years an independent State immediately; for this they must still prove themselves to history," the memorandum concludes.

In a memorandum dated August 15, 1940, Luther informed Rademacher that Hitler had said that he intended to evacuate all Jews from Europe after the war.

Religionists, Secularists, Stiffnecks

By Joel Orent

A VISITOR to Israel from America would have to be possessed of a great *hutzpa*, or of a great love, to wish to contribute to the religious controversy which has been raging in *The Jerusalem Post*. I prefer to think it is the second which motivates my contribution.

This debate, of which I had already heard rumblings in the States, exhibits a curious kind of compulsiveness in tone and attitude not uncharacteristic of modern battle fields. Neither side is warmed to its task by a sensibility of *human* opposition, but rather blindly throws off brickbats, without looking, and promptly ducks for cover.

In our two weeks' sailing from New York to Haifa, I saw this hardening process at work. Below decks in our cabin there was a fiery and unresilient exchange on the subject of messianism. I, being of acknowledged religious persuasion, was subjected to a brief grilling, or questioning, on whether I "believed" in the coming of the Messiah or not. There seemed no point in satisfying the immediate curiosity of the inquirer, since it would only close the doors to further observation. Moreover, I felt as one must feel under cross-examination, dispensable, if one but cough up the desired information.

* * *

SEVERAL days later, again in defensive conversation but this time with a *haftaned* and ear-locked travelling companion, I was put the very same question, and, I report without exaggeration, in the very same tone. In both instances, one saw immediately the pointlessness of a questioning which was already possessed of an answer, the superficiality of a question grounded largely in defiant curiosity, and the lack of sensibility of the questioner himself, for whom there remained neither dilemma nor problem. Silence is golden, and one is reminded now of a remark of Mr. Eliot, to the effect that Henry James enjoyed a mind so fine that it could be violated by no idea.

I understand this as Eliot probably intended it, as a compliment. For when sides line up opposite each other, and are so enraged by the impersonal enemy that they react only in terms of their own constructions of his being, then the thinking and the searching man (are they distinguishable?) will do well to bite his tongue and preserve, by dint of his example, the tradition of the problematic man, and the refinement which remains in his own dearly bought original experience.

Mr. Mindlin, in the Marginal Column of *The Jerusalem Post*, writes in the warm, educated, and welcome tones of liberal spirit, but almost immediately one detects in his exposition that flaw of the dogmatic closure of mind which somehow bends to its own destruction. He observes, speaking of the possibility of a revision of religious forms of life, not so much that it would not have a salutary effect on the inhabitants of this land, but that the people would not be sufficiently moved even to listen. To quote him:

And wouldn't that be the case because in both streams (secular and religious) there are profound psychic forces at work, irrational and rational, not to be easily deterred or deflected?

But what sort of determinism is this? What a contradiction in terms, violating the very postulate of a liberal sensibility, throwing itself on an avowedly obscure and irreduceable force beyond recall of purely human powers? What kind of temper is this, common to religious and secular Israelis alike, which admits or even seeks its own shipwreck?

* * *

RESTRICTION, as Whitehead once remarked, is the price of value. If we wish to accept limitation, we are free to engage in commerce and exchange. The dollar or the pound possess value because we agree to submit to the peculiar conventions that a piece of shiny metal or a worn section of rectangular paper are ample reward for so many hours of work per week and sufficient guarantee for so many loaves of bread. From the tradition following Kant, and from certain writings in Aristotle on the drama, we are empowered to generalize further Whitehead's statement and say that all meaningful life or intercourse takes place in terms of known conventions. You say you have difficulty "seeing" Piet Mondrian? Study him awhile, until you so assimilate his way of representation that his conventions no longer obstruct knowledge but come now with new visual significance. A few actors bearing brushwood and branches are scarcely convincing in "Macbeth," as the army of insurgents at Birnham Wood. Such are the the conventions of the Elizabethan stage. Submit to the restriction with an open mind.

We may at once see certain implications for the topic at hand. Let us consider the *mitzvot* as conventions, purely human restrictions, intended equally to honour the terrible name of God and as the practical injunctions against incest. This clears the air, at the outset, of a certain undesirable argumentative obsessiveness. It means, however, that our responsibility is the more grave, for being conscious of the origin of the commandments, we are faced, willy-nilly, with choice, with alternatives:

1. **To see the mitzvah as an artifact as a mediated relic, and therefore external to us — in the words of Mr. Mindlin, "indifferent"; or**
2. **to approach it with a full sense of the problematic, yet with the idea that it contains, within itself, logic of as yet unrevealed, therefore undetermined values. So, at least, one assumes a possible meaning; but nothing is left to arbitrary prejudice.**

May we not further argue, specifically now with Mr. Mindlin, that each nation, so far as it demonstratively possesses a conscious organic being, (as well as each individual insofar as he is a unified being) works through life in progressive reformulations and reformations of its own characteristics and conventions, that each is in a perpetual search for its own *tselem*, its unique self-image? Further, that the peculiar phenomena which distinguish it from all other images, point to some didactic principle of continuity, some self-revealing principle which sustains all its conventions in history? Such, at least, is the inevitable conclusion for one who recognizes within himself the workings of continuing spirit, made possible by his becoming aware of the conventions of an inherited, if initially unaccepted tradition.

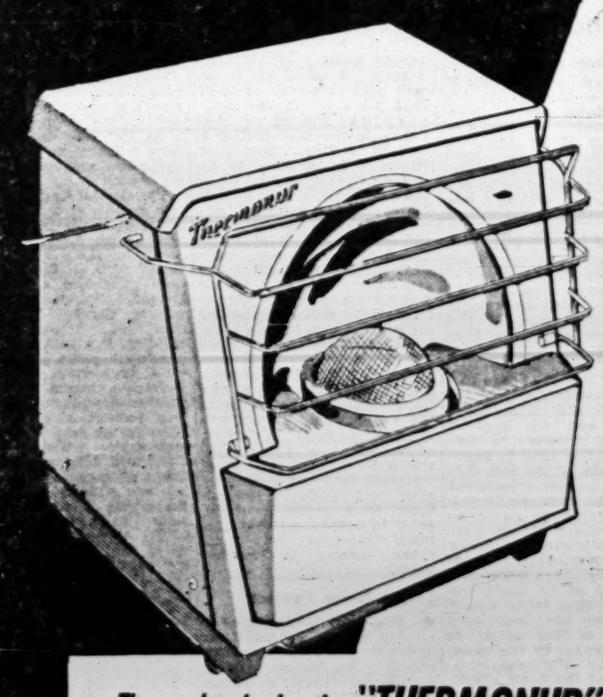
To such minds, it seems possible that we Janus-headed creatures of the present, by a process of self-disclosure to the essentials of the past, will lead towards its recovery; and, by a pursuit of the as yet unrealized spirit of what is to come, will be driven towards its realization.

* * *

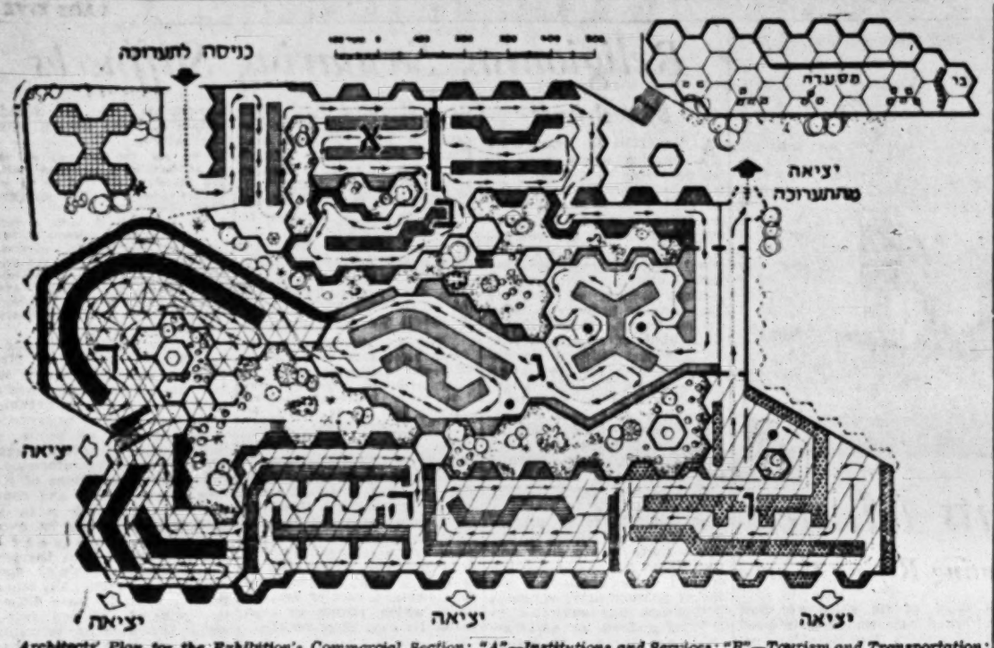
ALL of this has been by way of sympathetic critique. Though forewarned, I am yet impressed by the lack of intelligent exchange or even awareness among my Israel friends as to the problems posed by religious forms, and how this may share in a wider refusal to see possible sources of value in manners or conventions outside their immediate ken. What, after all, is not hieroglyph to the human mind? Yet to this writer, both sides, in their tendentiousness, seem unabashed by the complexity of living, themselves living too much and too strongly in their "Idea," or shall I say that the Idea they construct is living too much in them.

Both secularists and religionists are possessed, as only fashionable madmen can be possessed, by what appear to be continuing and compelling reactions to known positions and stratagems. Perhaps it was before such inflexibility, such recognized hardness of neck, that Moses rightly saw fire, grew wroth, and smashed the tablets of the Lord.

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Architects' Plan for the Exhibition's Commercial Section: "A"—Institutions and Services; "B"—Tourism and Transportation; "C"—Food, Clothing, Health; "D"—House and Home; "E"—Machinery and Tools; "F"—Development Projects.

Mammoth Exhibition for Capital

By MOSHE LEVIN

YITZHAK Roll is something of a sorcerer who takes a puckish delight in pulling pleasant surprises on unsuspecting thousands who come to see his exhibitions. At the Haifa industrial show (TAI) which he directed in the Spring of 1956 he astounded the city fathers, probably more than anyone else, by ending up with a profit. This bit of magic brought him an invitation to perform an even more difficult feat — to transform the 113,000 square metres of space in and around the Jerusalem Convention Centre into a mammoth 10th anniversary Exhibition. The Exhibition, larger than any previous venture here, is to show the past, present and future of the State in both its ideological and economic aspects to a million prospective viewers, and in so doing it is to pay for itself.

The Exhibition is to be open for 78 days from June 5 to August 21. To get it ready in time Mr. Roll and his permanent staff of eight will need every one of the remaining 189 days to carry out the plan, for up to yesterday the area around Binyanei Ha'ooma was serenely quiet. Inside the Convention Centre, in Mr. Roll's office, however, the midnight oil has been burning to finish the planning stage, and he promises that with the end of the holidays today the bulldozers will begin churning ground.

The organizers are not deluding themselves about the special problems involved in putting on a spectacle of this size in Jerusalem. On peak days 50,000 persons will arrive in the City, while on Saturday nights, when the show will be opened for only about three hours, less than the daily average of 16,000 is expected. About 40,000 visitors from abroad will see it.

Apart from the stationary exhibits, there will be special attractions, but these will be "classified material" until the last moment to gain the most in publicity value. One of Mr. Roll's surprises will have the glitter of a Hollywood premiere, but what it will be is a deep secret. Farm shows at which everything from bulls to flowers will be judged are to take up specific "days" and are designed to attract the agricultural communities.

About 300,000 school children will be brought in groups after their summer holidays begin. Tours will also be organized in factories for workers and their families. Two full days will be needed to see the whole Exhibition thoroughly—one day for the ideological section and another for the commercial section.

Solar Energy

The former will take up 7,000 square metres to show Israel as an ancient people, as a modern State, and as it will be in the future. Big surprises are planned for the last of these categories where spectators will see in a dynamic, moving way how solar energy will be made into power, how the seas are to be desalinated, how the trade gap will be bridged and how atomic power will be harnessed for peaceful use.

In telling the tale of the first 10 years, every facet of life in Israel will be on show from the story of immigration to the drama of the Defence Forces. In the section of "An Ancient People," the whole sweep of history will be traversed, from Israel as a people of wandering tribes to its integration as a nation.

The general outline of the ideological section is now completed, and the final plans will be ready on December, for the Board of Directors of the Company and the Government Programme Committee. Approval is expected by December 15.

Each part of the ideological section has an advisory public committee helping with the plans. In addition, an architect and an artist will be appointed to each of six subjects which this section of the Exhibition will illustrate. Overall architectural and artistic control is in the hands of the office of Mr. Arieh Elhanani and the firm of Rechter, Zarchi, and Rechter.

The commercial section of the Exhibition will extend over 38 kilometres — five times larger than the ideological section. This area will be leased to industrial and business enterprises, organizations and institutions, and practically anyone else who has had any relationship with the State of Israel, including international agencies. The rent they will pay for space will cover 25 per cent of the cost of the Exhibition which will run to IL1,500,000.

The Deputy Mayor of the Capital, Dr. P. Jacobi, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Exhibition Company. Other members are Mr. T. Kollek, representing the Tenth Anniversary Committee; Mr. A. Harman, Jewish Agency; Mr. J. Beham, Government Tourist Corporation; Dr. A. Rafaeli, Manufacturers Association; Mr. S. Goren, Histadrut; Mr. L. Grushkewitz, Local Authorities Association; Mr. M. Shattner, Jerusalem Development Corporation; Mr. A. Ezer and Mr. Roll. The last two named, together with Dr. Jacobi, form the Executive Committee.

There are four categories of shareholders in the Company:

a) Three subscribers (Jewish Agency, Government Tourist Corporation representing the 10th Anniversary Committee, and the Jerusalem Municipality) each of whom has provided IL25,000 — IL24,000 as a loan and IL1,000 in shares.

(b) Two subscribers (Histadrut and Manufacturers Association) IL5,000 each — IL4,800 loan and IL200 shares.

(c) Three subscribers, (Tourist Corporation in its own right, Jerusalem Economic Corporation, Local Authorities Association, IL2,500 each — IL2,400 loan and IL100 in share capital.

(d) Three subscribers with whom negotiations have not yet been concluded — about IL15,000.

An interim repayable loan of IL400,000 from the Government together with the IL100,000 of capital from the shareholders (their loans have been given with the understanding that they will not be repaid if there is a loss) has provided sufficient funds to carry the Exhibition to the opening day.

In addition, the Government is spending IL250,000 on its part in the ideological section of the Exhibition, while the Histadrut and Jewish Agency will spend about IL100,000 for their roles in that section. Revenue from concessions, space rental and the sale of tickets (750 pruta for adults and 500 pruta for children and soldiers) will make up from one-half to two-thirds of the IL1,500,000 overall cost.

Accentuate the Positive

Mr. Roll sees the Exhibition serving many purposes:

"We will show Zionism without the quotation marks. We will try to counteract nihilism and negativism. We will show that many good and beneficial things have been done in Israel, but we will not show that the aim has been accomplished. Our theme will be that everything is still on the way.

"The balance sheet of Israel will be shown in a plastic, dynamic, three-dimensional way. There will be few statistical reports — we will avoid them. Nothing is more effective at an Exhibition than live people doing something. We will use people to put across our point.

"On the commercial side, we hope to give industry a push. Haifa factories are still working on orders they received at the TAI show in 1956.

"There was one factory in the Haifa Bay area that imported large quantities of spare parts from abroad every year. At the TAI show the factory owner met a second factory owner who said that he had been making those same parts in Israel for many years.

"It turned out that their two factories were located 350 metres away from each other.

"We hope that this Exhibition will introduce more Israel industrialists to one another."

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Water Costs Seen Rising with Supply

By our Economic Editor

ON Mekorot's twentieth anniversary, complacent reviews of the company's past achievements have been overshadowed by previews of future problems and targets, not only because of the dynamic character of the people concerned, but also because the company is now about to enter a new and yet uncharted stage of its activity.

This has been given formal recognition by a change in its internal status that lets the State participate in it on an equal footing with the two original partners, the Histadrut and the Jewish Agency, in recognition of the predominant role the Treasury plays in Mekorot's financing (more than two thirds of the investments up to date were covered by Development Budget loans). But the change in external circumstances is more momentous.

During Mekorot's first years, under the Mandatory regime, the main problem of water development in this country was political, and, whenever adequate administrative conditions were provided, financial and technical difficulties proved no obstacle. During the second decade of the company's existence, its main preoccupation was with technical matters. Under the friendly patronage of the Jewish State it could launch a series of regional water projects on an ever larger scale, culminating in the two-pronged Yarkon-Negev pipeline and several operational reservoirs making it possible to utilize seasonal and local water flows in a much more efficient manner, and to create irrigation facilities in remote, hilly and arid localities. At the same time, the rapid inflationary development has taken the sting out of the vital question of the price of water, both because the fixed-cost elements could be held relatively stable, and because agriculture, the principal water consumer, was enjoying high profits.

However, in future these mitigants can no longer be relied upon. In an economy with stable monetary values (or with loans and prices both linked to the c.o.l.) the tragic trend of Israel's water supply must break through after all, and the cost of water must rise with the progress of the country's water development. Mekorot's target for the next five to eight years is to add another 50 per cent to the country's present water supply, but it will be at the rate of almost twice the cost of the capital invested hitherto and involve much higher operating costs. Most of the additional water resources are in the Jordan River, which is to be diverted and pumped to the south.

The cheap water period is nearing its end, says the company's general manager, unperturbed by the outcry that greeted this year's price increases. He hints at still higher tariffs for the coming years. Water will thus become a critical factor for many lines of agriculture and some manufacturing industries, and the economics of water supply will have pride of place.

Economic considerations will have to be given much more attention also in the field of water consumption, because the available water resources — even including the Jordan — will certainly prove short of the potential demand of Israel agriculture and industry. The present abundance of water in most districts is a purely transitional phenomenon, due partly to a lag in farm development and partly to over-pumping of underground aquifers already leading to inroads of saline water.

As soon as the long-discussed water law is passed, a comprehensive control of water usage will be imposed, in order to prevent waste—which is in no way confined to the urban sector of the Tel Aviv area — and to direct available quantities to the farms, production lines and civic uses considered most vital and efficient. But there

Another aspect may enter the picture before long: desalination of sea water may be nearer at hand than widely presumed. Mr. Eshkol's pious wish in this respect was based on facts and figures solid enough to be taken quite seriously. Paradoxically, desalinized water may be still out of reach of the U.S. farmer, but it is almost within price limits that are deemed reasonable in Israel.

As a matter of fact, some Mekorot clients are today paying double the price at which water is purified in the first commercial plant in California. However, desalination costs are expected to be reduced considerably by improved methods now tested in pilot plants. The Negev may thus be turned into a garden after all, though at a cost and by investments that will have to be carefully sized up beforehand.

Economic News from Abroad

Dollar Gap Again

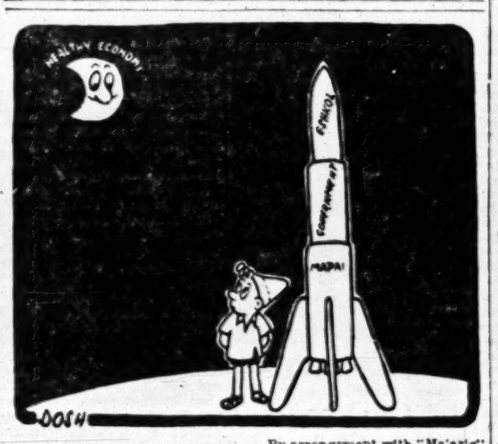
● Though official discussions at the recently held I.M.F. general meeting mainly concerned the resurgent inflationary forces, the principal concern in the unofficial talks was about the renewed spectre of a world dollar shortage. While in the first five years of the 'fifties, countries outside the U.S. added $7,500 m. to their gold and dollar reserves, and could loosen their controls of dollar goods imports, the trend has been reversed in the past few years. In 1956 the outflow of dollars from the U.S. turned into a net inflow of $300m., in the first quarter of 1957 the figure rose to $500m. (largely due to the effects of the Suez Canal closure), and the negative balance is expected to continue for some time to come. This in spite of the fact that American capital investment abroad has been at record level, spending by American tourists remains strong, payments by American military forces in overseas countries were higher than usual and foreign aid of all kinds has been kept at a fairly steady rate. There has been some movement of "hot money" to the U.S. caused by the weakness of the European currencies, but the basic reason for this weakness is the ever growing gap in the American trade balance. In the first quarter of 1957, American imports were at the same level as in the corresponding quarter a year ago and 18 per cent higher than in 1955, while exports increased each year by 25 per cent. In the second quarter of 1957 U.S. exports advanced by 11 per cent and imports by 3 per cent. As a result, the export surplus jumped up from $524m. in the first quarter of 1956 to $1,612m. this year. However, in addition to extraordinary big exports of oil (due to Suez), wheat (due to Europe's poor harvest) and cotton (due to resumed textile demand), sales of American-made machinery, vehicles, chemicals, metal goods etc. have also soared. In the present mood of the American public neither increased aid programmes to help backward countries, nor a more liberal attitude to imports competing with U.S. produce are considered probable, and the eventual result is seen as the necessity to curtail dollar expenditure. Moreover, economists are again considering the possibilities of replacing gold and dollars by other currencies or international trade arrangements, in order to reduce national currency reserves and thus spare means for current needs.

Litani River Project

● Work has been started at the $100m. Litani River hydro-electric and irrigation scheme by the contracting Astaldi company of Rome. The first stage, which includes the construction of two power stations (of 24,000 and of 60,000 kW) is financed by a loan of $27m. from the World Bank and by the Lebanese government from Point Four funds. The whole project is to be completed by the end of 1960.

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British Firm Plans Two Plants Here

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Two factories to manufacture well-known British electrical and mechanical goods, mainly for export, will be set up in this country, Mr. Haim Sroka, general manager of "City General Exporters and Importers Ltd." and other London firms, told the press before leaving today in the s.s. Theodor Herzl.

Mr. Sroka was here for a month negotiating various projects with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Investment Centre and the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency. The factory for electrical goods has already been listed by the Investment Centre as an "approved enterprise"; the second project is envisaged as an assembly plant for mechanical products.

The firms which Mr. Sroka represents have long-standing trade relations with this country and the investments now planned may be the forerunner of further economic activity in Israel, he said.

HARSA CERAMICS MAKE PROGRESS

STEADY progress in efficiency is reported by the Harsa ceramic factory in Beersheba. Breakage declined from over 10 per cent of total output in 1955, to 7% in 1956, and to less than 5% this year. At the same time, the average quality of the sanitary ware produced increased from 70 per cent of first rate value to 85 per cent. In the first half of 1957, the factory's sales amounted to IL0.78m., a rise of 77 per cent as compared with the same period in 1956. The average output was about 8,000 units per month, including 40 per cent toilet bowls and the rest mainly bathroom sinks. The new department for porcelain tile production is planned for an output of half a million a month.

Koor's two ceramic plants in Haifa had an output half as big as Harsa's, though mainly of kitchen sinks. The Harsa plant in Haifa is, however, to close down shortly.

THE ISRAEL EXHIBITION
(On the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the State)
Binyanei Ha'ooma, Jerusalem
June 5 - August 21, 1958
Space Rental Chart

Classification	Minimum unit size in Sq. Metres	Cost per Sq. Metre IL	Cost per Minimum Unit IL
A. Open Space	8	75	600
B. Closed Space	4	175	700
C. Roofed Space	6	125	750
D. Areas for Building	40	60	2400
E. Space for Publicity Installations	10	150	1500
F. Space on Publicity Hoardings	6	200	1200

Head Office: Binyanei Ha'ooma, Jerusalem
P.O.B. 6001, Tel. 63391

Stocks and Commodities

Mixed Trend in Tel Aviv

THERE was no uniform trend on the Tel Aviv market during the past short week. There were ups and downs in all sections, with slight improvement in most. Securities linked to Sterling, among them the Palestine Electric second prefs, have improved, probably on account of the £ firmness. Tavei Dollar were better, while only insignificant changes either way were registered in the $ and C.o.L. linked bonds section. Premium bonds of the Defence Loan were more than a point weaker, probably in sympathy with the weak Housing Loan premium bonds. Also down were 2¼ per cent Compulsory Loan, while the Mandatory Government Bearer Bonds were 2 points higher and marked "buyers only."

Bank Leumi shares went ex 6 per cent interim divided and the price was adjusted accordingly. Africa-Palestine and Ata were a point down, the latter touching a new all time low, on Sunday, of 83½ per cent, while Kurdaneh shares remained steady. Moller Textile were five prutot better, while Palestine Potash ordinary and Dead Sea Works were two points up. The weakness in Jordan Exploration continued; they were marked on Sunday at 140 "sellers only." Delek also lost two points. The recent price of the Israel oil shares in New York was $1⅜ Israel American Oil and 3⅝ Pan Israel Oil.

New York at New Low

DOW Jones average for 30 Industrials was down to 441.16 as against 465.85 last week and for 20 Rails it stood at 110.27 as against 126.16. After some attempts at recovery, Wall Street declined on October 10 by some 10 points in one day, with the chief losers the oil shares, some of them losing on that day up to $8.- The main reason for the selling pressure was attributed, according to Reuter's, to the statement by Mr. Khrushchev that there was a danger of a new war in the Middle East.

Missile issues, which have been popular recently, turned lower. Also hard hit were the Rails, on reports of freight traffic declines, which caused the Pennsylvania Railroad to lay off 4,000 workers.

London Influenced by Wall Street Slump

THE heavy fall on Wall Street influenced the London market at the time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer's warning that the struggle for the combat of inflation will be tough, was still felt in the market. Earlier in the week the sharp recovery of £ helped the Gilt-Edged section which, however, failed to keep their levels at week-end.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 70, same as last week, while for Industrials it was 187.3, as against 190.6 last week.

Paris Declines

AFTER some gain, the Paris Stock Exchange was affected by the Wall Street decline, causing stopless selling orders in all sections. The gold market was also under selling pressure, despite the fact that the failure of Mr. Pleven to form a Government earlier had a bullish effect.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Limited

Tel Aviv Stock Market

OCTOBER 15, 1957

Pop. Loan 1949/59 (IL10)	100
4% Comp. Loan 56/57	73½
2½% Comp. Loan	59½
3½% War Loan 54/55	90
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	94½
3½% Tavei Dollar x)	85
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	95
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	101½
4½% Def. Bonds f)	102½
6½% Def. Bonds g)	102½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	98½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	100½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (LOn.)	219
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	104
ditto g)	111½
Koren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	101½
ditto g)	102½
Igroth Ltd.	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	102½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/64	
Class "A" f)	101
Class "B" g)	107 c)
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	153
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	91
A.P.B. Investment	
4½-6% Con. Deb.	72½
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Asian Flu—Mild Influenza

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

TOWARDS the end of April a new group of refugees from China arrived at a camp in Hong Kong. A few days later the first outbreak of influenza began, and from this spread the largest world wide epidemic since 1919. Shortly afterwards, a similar outbreak in Singapore was reported to the World Health Organization in Geneva and a virus isolated from patients there was given the number A/Singapore/1/57. Within a few weeks the epidemic was well underway. By May, it had spread to Japan, Indonesia, Formosa, the Philippines and other areas of the Far East; by June it was raging through India and Pakistan and had reached Europe and the Middle East.

From many countries came similar reports. All agreed that this was a mild influenza. It often came on rapidly. A man would go to work well in the morning, during the day he would develop a headache and a tickle in his throat and by nightfall he would have a temperature of 40° C. (104° F.) with pains in his chest and back and an aching in his limbs. There might be a dry cough with no phlegm, but by the end of the next day he would be feeling a little better and by the third day the symptoms would have abated, and the temperature would be coming down. Weakness left by the attack rapidly passed off, and most patients were back at work in from 5 to 6 days.

The ill-famed, and much more deadly influenza pandemic (world-wide epidemic) of 1918-1919 took more than a year to encircle the globe; the present virus set its foot firmly on all continents in three months. Although mild, it is highly infectious. On June 13 a planeload of Pakistani sailors arrived in London. Two days later, the first one fell ill and the epidemic rapidly spread from the port of London to that of Bristol and thence throughout Britain. A ship from Indonesia came to Rotterdam about the same time: the Netherlands reported her first outbreak on June 14. Two weeks later North America and Africa were in the throes of the disease, and South America finally succumbed at the beginning of August.

The sealed land borders of Israel have made us the last country in the Middle East to be affected. Kuwait was the first, on June 15, Iran on the 24th, Yemen on the 27th, followed immediately by Syria, Iraq, Jordan and the Lebanon. In all these countries, as in Israel, the disease continued to be mild, and there have been almost no fatalities (none at all in Israel) even amongst tiny infants and the aged. Pregnant women and women in labour have all been infected and recovered without a sign. Antibiotics have proved useless (except in special cases with complications) and the old remedies of rest in bed, with aspirin and plenty of fluids, gave the best results in Asia as in Europe.

Israel seems to be suffering less than her neighbours with only some 3,000 cases reported, from Acre to Beersheba, up to the week-end. Syria reported 100,000 cases, the Lebanon 10,000 and Jordan 10,000, although the reliability of these statistics is very doubtful.

One of the outstanding features of this modern plague has been the work of the Epidemic Intelligence Section of the W.H.O. which has kept the world informed of its step-by-step advance. For the first time, countries were forewarned.

Already in July, an expert committee under Professor Walter Strauss of the Medical School was set up here and arrangements made for the production of a specific vaccine at the Israel Institute for Biological Research at Ness Ziona. The vaccine, already available in limited amounts, has been shown to be not inferior to the American vaccine, and immunization of the army has begun.

In no country in the world has it been possible to vaccinate more than a small proportion of key personnel, and experience teaches us not to expect protection of more than 70 per cent of the immunized. Considerations of time, organization and expense, allied to the mildness of the disease, led the Ministry of Health to limit the vaccination programme in Israel, too.

It is a sad reflection on 40 years of intense research into influenza that, although it has been possible to identify A/Singapore/1/57 in most parts of the world and thus to confirm that all this is part of the same epidemic, no one knows how to prevent its spread. What causes the appearance of a new virus, why it should be so infective, why one virus should produce local outbreaks and this one spread throughout the world are still mysteries.

From the experience of other countries, however, there is every reason to hope that the Israel epidemic will reach its peak within two to three weeks and will then fizzle out.

Jerusalem is Gay Tabernacle Town



Mea Shearim housewife carefully replaces the ethrog in gold-plate container holder.



Mayor Gershon Agron greets neighbours at Succot cocktail party.



Young Rabbi reciting special blessing with lulav and ethrog in hand.

Photos by Hirshbein

IN the days when the Wailing Wall was part of the buttress to the Great Temple in Jerusalem, Jews from all over the country would come up to the Capital at this time of the year to bring their harvest offerings to the sanctuary.

What might have turned into an annual housing shortage was happily averted by the custom of pitching temporary dwellings, an observance which traditionally dates back to Israel's wonderings in the desert.

Pilgrims (and all year round Jerusalem residents as well) went to the hills and brought back branches of wild olive trees, myrtle, palms and other thickly leaved branches. They used them to cover booths set up on roofs, in courtyards and in the open spaces of the city, to serve as a gay shelter during the festival week.

Always a joyous national holiday, there is no doubt that the popularity of Succot through the ages is in large measure due to the "do-it-yourself" booths. The householder, be he doctor, labourer, clerk or Mayor, is his own architect for a shelter whose span of life is nine days.

His materials are literally whatever is at hand. This year, the stone-paved courtyards of Mea Shearim are covered with pleasantly askew booths composed of packing crates. Balconies of flats in the Bukharim quarter are hung with richly coloured carpets. In Yemenite *succot*, the low slung couches have been moved out of all year round living quarters to serve in the festival booths.

Each of the transient dwellings is redolent with green lacy foliage, and fragrant autumn fruits; pomegranates, dates, peppers, small bottles of wine and oil. Warmly yellow *ethrogim* are suspended alongside bright paper decorations bought in the variety store or wrought by the children of the family.

The ancient site of a transient "tabernacle city," Jerusalem this year blossomed with a kaleidoscope of booths. Neighbours have pitched in for communal *succot* that sit 30 people to a meal; in some places a patch of foliage covered a wooden frame just about large enough to hold one person.

The succa has proved itself comfortably adaptable to changing social custom: this week Mayor and Mrs. G. Agron hospitably had their Rehov Rashba neighbours in for cocktails in their garden booth.

According to the Mishna, a succah may be built on top of a wagon, on a ship or in a tree. While none of these exotic variations has appeared in Jerusalem, the bright, gay booths casually lying under the clear Jerusalem skies are a happy harbinger of the New Year.

M.R.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

IN the middle of a letter I look up and ask the Head of the House how to spell "either." He says he knows how to spell it and doesn't even mind telling me, but why don't I look it up in the dictionary and get to know it once and for all. He wants to know what I would do if he were not available to tell me how to spell things. I tell him I can't look it up, first because I don't know if it's spelt with the "i" first or with the "e" first and if I did know then I wouldn't need to look it up, and secondly because it's wrong to assume that I can look a thing up "once and for all." There is nothing to prevent me forgetting how to spell the word five minutes later even if I looked it up in an illuminated missal, and that is undoubtedly what would happen.

•

THE third and main reason against this course is that it takes too long. Not the actual finding of the word but the fact that it is surrounded by so many other delightful and often quite new words. As for instance, "nelumbo," right there on the very next line. A word I would probably skip if I found it in a sentence, there it is complete with a picture and I find out that it is a kind of a lotus. Something I would never have known! Then it occurs to me that I don't know what a lotus is either. At the back of my mind I am convinced that it is a flower, usually hung behind the ear, but didn't I hear something about lotus eaters, or was that locusts?

•

I go back to the "T's" but before I find what I want there are several fascinating pictures of the loggia at the Palace of Montepulciano, a logwood, a loment of sainfoin (this is such a charming name that I don't even want to know what it is. I shall certainly call my next dog Mr. Loment of Sainfoin as it sounds very aristocratic even though from its picture it looks a little odd) a longicorn beetle, a longirostros (I'm sure I saw one in the garden yesterday) and a lorcha.

•

BY this time the potatoes have boiled dry, the children have come home and it's too late to catch today's post. Head of the House says impatiently that if it's going to take me so long to look up a simple word he'd better tell me how to spell it or nobody will get any dinner today.

•

WHICH, although I refrain from pointing it out, is just what I said in the first place.

Domestic Letterbox

IN her "Diary of a Housewife," on October 4, Hadassah Bat Haim complains that, whereas Winston Churchill, during the World War, referred to the women "as the backbone of the nation," Mr. Ben-Gurion seems to be above such tactics.

There have been many opportunities to hear our Prime Minister address the housewives and mothers of Israel. Obviously, Mrs. Bat Haim did not have an opportunity to attend such gatherings as, for instance, the recent opening of the National Wizo Convention. Mr. Ben-Gurion repeatedly appealed to us housewives to make it our task to help with the Ingathering of the Exiles — a problem which, for Mr. Churchill, never existed.

A housewife and mother in Israel must be thoroughly aware of her part in these decisive days and were she not aware of being "the backbone of the nation" she could never faithfully live up to the trying demands of our times.

ALICE FLEISCHMAN

Kfar Shmaryahu, October 7.

Volunteers Taken Seriously

By Philip Gillon

VOLUNTEER women in America collect millions of dollars and devote thousands of hours to the service of their communities; in turn very careful thought and a great deal of skilled expenditure is dedicated to their training. Mrs. Chava Magnes, who returned recently from the U.S. to which she was invited by the National Council of Jewish Women to study volunteers at work, said: "The volunteers are not treated as dilettanti or as chequebooks: they are taken very seriously, and the practical work they do is vital to the social machine."

Mrs. Magnes was particularly struck by this fact that volunteer activity is not concentrated on money-raising, planning and organization, but extends to actual service.

Americans have come to accept that social problems are the responsibility of the entire community and not of specific institutions. This has brought about a virtual revolution in social work. People no longer rely only on appropriate agencies or institutions to help the handicapped: they assume the duty themselves. The disabled are not shuffled out of sight of the community and left to the attention of the "professionally privileged." The idea is that such handicapped people should not feel psychologically cut off from the social body; they are normal members of the community fighting their disabilities with the help of their neighbours. A good example of this change in policy is that many ordinary public schools include blind and other handicapped children, instead of leaving them to attend special institutions.

Americans have shifted the emphasis entirely from palatial and imposing buildings to family and personal responsibility throughout the community. As a result, volunteer women, under professional guidance, are working with retarded children, juvenile delinquents, new-born babies, the aged — in fact, there is no limit to their range of service. Even men, despite the intense pressures of American business, are actively working under Big Brother programmes.

Mrs. Magnes also noted a marked difference between the attitude of American and Israel professional workers towards such volunteers. In this country, professionals tend to resent the volunteers as potential competitors or patronizing "Lady Bountifuls": Americans realize only too well that there is work for all. The professionals know that there is no better means of explaining communal needs than by bringing the ordinary American women into the service.

Volunteers take their duties very seriously: there is nothing slapdash about their attitudes, and they plan their busy lives around these voluntary tasks. They would no more fail to turn up on time for service than an employee would fail to punch her time-clock. Central Volunteer Bureaux determine exactly what service each volunteer should provide. Great care is taken to suit her training and interests: she is then sent on a full course to qualify her to take serious responsibility.

On the other hand, the volunteers are disciplined and do not waste time and energy trying to teach the professionals their business. Relations are cordial and impressive teamwork is the result.

Mrs. Magnes was taken to study projects in New York, Newark and Cleveland. The wife of the physiologist, Dr. Jonathan Magnes, and the mother of two children, she has been active in social work for many years, both as a professional worker and as a volunteer. At present she is in charge of the "Ship-A-Box" programme of the National Council of Jewish Women.

She hopes to co-operate with the social workers of the Welfare Ministry in putting into practice some of the principles she learned in the U.S. Her dream is to see volunteer women in Israel organized as efficiently as the Americans: she believes that the resistance of the professional workers can be overcome. She even hopes that Central Volunteer Bureaux will canalize the energy and ability of women of goodwill to enable them to give maximum service to the community.

Paris School Problems

By W. Millinship

PARIS. — LAST week marked the end of a three-month holiday for the school children of France—nearly a fifth of the whole population. The simultaneous return of colder weather and lessons must be a harsh combination for the four to six-year-olds. The sight of tiny, duffle-coated tots carrying packed homework bags — usually briefcases out of all proportion to their bearers — never fails to gain my sympathy.

But the children of the large towns can, almost without exception, look back on a holiday of at least a month at the seaside or in the country, with their parents, relatives in the provinces or at the *colonies de vacances*, the State-subsidized group holidays organized by most large urban works and other organizations. These *colonies de vacances* are cheap enough for almost all parents. A friend of mine paid only 12,000 francs (approximately £10) to send his 10-year-old son to Normandy for a month, including rail fare — and there are reductions for less wealthy families.

Schools Shortage

In the whole of France, there were 300,000 more children to be placed in schools this week than in October 1956; 200,000 of them in the elementary schools (6-14 years). This is the result of the rapid rise in the birth rate after the last war, encouraged by the generous family allowances of the Welfare State.

The shortage of schools is far from being solved, in spite of a heavy building programme and the use of temporary prefabricated classrooms. During 1957, new schools with a total of 11,500 classrooms have been opened. Of these 1,800 are the increasingly popular infant schools, which take children from three to six years of age.

But the problem of space is much less acute than the shortage of qualified teachers. Schools are badly understaffed, despite the wide use of unqualified "assistants," for two main reasons; teachers are now being recruited from those born in the early part of the war, when the birth-rate was low; secondly, the salaries are unattractive — an elementary schoolmaster begins his career with between £31 and £33 a month, whereas just fitting out a 12-year-old for his new term costs about £12 10s. with books costing from £4 to £12 10s.

Parents' Dilemma

With outlays of this kind to meet, parents deserve particular sympathy at this time of the year. But, now when family governesses are scarce, even for the most affluent, sending the three-year-old to the nursery school is the best way of keeping him or her out of trouble.

In fact, being myself one of these harassed parents, I contemplated the beginning of my daughter's school career with selfish pleasure. I planned to send her to the nearest infant school where an attractive building and lessons through play, I thought, would persuade her that education was not really such a fearful thing.

This project was undermined by the fact that I could not provide my daughter with all the administrative forms which all good little girls require: one certificate proving vaccination against smallpox (she was treated in England, and has a scar but no certificate), three certificates proving inoculation against diphtheria — three injections of which my daughter has had none. Finally, she had to have a certificate proving that she lived in the right commune — we do, in fact, live just across the dividing line in the next commune.

(OFNS Copyright)

Some Quick Dishes

By Molly Bar-David

THE holidays were wonderful, but, as with all holidays, one welcomes getting back to the normal routine of life whether it's at an office desk or in the kitchen. All that fabulous cooking is happily behind us and now, of course, we housewives feel like quick cooking and catching up, instead, with accumulated ironing, mending, and all the side-effects of one festival after another in the past month.

Here then are a few dishes that will help to prepare dinner as fast as you can say "Peter Pumpkin Eater..." and let's begin with his favourite dish:

Skillet Glazed Pumpkin

Slice pumpkin into serving pieces (I like to use the neck of this squash because of its attractive shape on the plate) about an inch thick. In a little boiling water in a covered pan; cook the pumpkin until you can just pierce it with a fork — about 15 minutes; drain (save the liquid for soups). Dot the pumpkin with margarine; sprinkle lightly with sugar (brown is best) and then fry lightly until golden on each side. If you want this as a dessert add a sprinkling of cinnamon and ginger too. If you want it as a vegetable (of the tzimmis family) you can serve it as it is. Our tinned sausages, fried along with this dish at the end of the cooking, make a very good and quick dish.

Savoury Green Beans

Use canned beans if you like, with its liquor, or cook your own in as little water as possible. Mix half a teaspoon of cornflour with a little cold water and stir into beans, along with a generous piece of margarine. Cook until thick and clear. Now add a tablespoonful of Chutney (if you don't make it yourself it's available in shops), stir and serve hot. Wonderful!

Cranberry Meat

Use tinned meat or—better still — tinned tongue, for this dish. Heat the meat in its sauce, adding just enough water to cover. Then mix together 3 or 4 tablespoons of cranberry jelly — now tinned locally—1 tsp. cornflour diluted in a little water, the liquor from the meat, one or two whole cloves and 1 lemon, sliced thin. Simmer together for five minutes and serve hot.

Quick Chili Con Carne

In a deep frying pan brown sliced onion and diced gambas or green peppers. Add fresh ground meat or mashed up tinned meat loaf and brown. Add chopped garlic and tomato ketchup or your own sauce, and a chopped clove of garlic. When bubbly add a tin of baked beans in tomato sauce. To make this dish glamorous add a small tin of cultivated mushrooms.

Spaghetti Supper

Boil spaghetti in salted water and drain. Now add more margarine than you normally would dare to do (don't count calories for this dish!) and while the spaghetti is steeping in the margarine mix together any rather hot table sauce (there's a very good local one) with prepared mustard. Put the macaroni in a casserole, cover with grated yellow cheese (don't be stingy with this either) and sprinkle over the mustard-sauce mixture. Stick it under the grill to melt and serve hot.

Chinese Cauliflower

Very elegant and just the thing to put together quickly for Friday night dinner or if company drops in. Cook flowerettes of cauliflower and put in a casserole as close together as possible. Sprinkle with 2 tsps. of Soy Sauce (local Soup Seasoning can be used). Dot with margarine and slivered almonds or peanuts. Bake for 15 minutes.

Rice in the Wonder-Pot

Wash one cup of rice and put it into the wonder pot with 2 tbsps. fat, 1 tsp. salt and 2 cups of water which has been diluted with half a package (or more, to taste) each of powdered Beef Soup and Mushroom soup. Bake until rice is done. It may be necessary to add a little water from time to time.

Left-Over Ethrog

Fama makes an Ethrog marmalade which is so heavenly that every year I vow to make mine up likewise into a varenje. But you get so little from one ethrog for so much work (because you have to soak and reboil the pulp many times) that I've decided to stick to the ready-made treat and to just use my ethrog this week-end.

If you're going to make a yeast cake, put in the grated rind of the ethrog to add heavenly aroma. Just try it!

Are you having lemon pudding? Add a little of the grated ethrog rind!

How about a dessert of left-over bread? Soak it in milk, and sugar, a little ginger, an egg, grated ethrog rind, a little baking powder, and bake!

Or here's a quick Lemon Parfait Pie, with ethrog perfume in it!

BAKED PIE shell or one made of cookie crumbs and melted margarine, pressed into shape. FILLING: 1 pkg. lemon jelly powder, 1¼ cups hot water, 1 tsp. grated ethrog rind, 3 tbsps. lemon juice, 2 cups vanilla ice cream.

Dissolve jelly powder with hot water, add lemon juice and ethrog rind. Add ice cream by spoonfuls, stirring until melted. Refrigerate until thickened but not set — about half an hour. Turn into shell. Refrigerate for about another half hour.

The Vitamin Way

"AN apple a day keeps the doctor away," is a saying we well remember from our younger days, as well as the admonition that you cannot have our sweet if you do not finish your boiled vegetables. Sometime during the twenties a new word — vitamins — appeared in every household. Everybody talked about them, though few really knew what they were and how they were discovered. But we did get used to eating raw tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots and green peppers, much to the distress of our grandmothers who saw nothing good in it.

Today every housewife planning her meals knows the importance of all the vitamins and feeds them to her family accordingly. A good rule, especially for all those who wish to reduce, is to see to it that half their daily food intake is in the form of fruit and vegetables. Modern nutrition stresses another rule — start every meal with fresh fruit or fruit juice.

But there is a new angle to all this — and one that is little known so far — the use of fresh fruit and vegetables as masks and skin fresheners for external beauty.

Here are some tips:—

Mashed Bananas spread smoothly as a mask, should be left on for 15 minutes and then washed away with cold milk. It is very nourishing to the skin and should be applied twice a week.

Cucumber Pack — clean the face well and cream lightly. Then grate an unpeeled fresh cucumber and rat it over the face smoothly. Lie down for 15 minutes. Do not wash away with water — use milk — it's much better for the skin. If you are unhappy about putting the cucumber mush directly on your skin, you can put on a muslin cloth or old linen handkerchief. In much the same manner you can use grated carrots, sauerkraut and tomatoes.

Every beauty queen has her own secret, and in a recent interview Marlene Dietrich is reported to have stated that she attributes her beautiful complexion to the fact that she applies a tomato to it every day. We all may not be able to have it quite that easy, but it is true that you can improve your health and your appearance the vitamin way.

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ARTIST TAKES SIDES

This is the fourth interview in the series on the relation of modern literature to social problems, and here John Wain, the English critic, poet and novelist, discusses the question with Lionel Trilling, who has devoted much of his critical writing to this very subject. Prof. Trilling, who teaches at Columbia University, is one of America's most distinguished literary critics and his essays are collected in "The Liberal Imagination," "The Opposing Self" and "A Gathering of Fugitives." He has also written a novel, "The Middle of the Journey" (Anchor, IL1.70) which deals directly with American intellectuals' flirtation with Communism in the 'thirties. Two of his short stories, "Of This Time, Of That Place," and "The Other Margaret," are masterpieces of their kind.

MR. TRILLING and I drank tea and nibbled sandwiches in the Palm Court of the Plaza Hotel, New York. I don't know whether they call it the Palm Court, but the term conveys exactly the kind of place it was. We might have been in Bournemouth, except that on the other side of the swing doors was the crashing ocean of New York's traffic instead of the neutral grey water that laps English promenades.

Mr. Trilling was tolerant, affable, humorous. The echoing rattle of tea-trays tore our conversation apart here and there; in what follows, I have stitched it up into a kind of patchwork.

JOHN WAIN: I'm going to begin, Mr. Trilling, by laying before you a quotation from your own essay, "The Function of the Little Magazine." It's the passage that runs: —

> ...if we name those writers who, by the general consent of the most serious criticism, by consent too of the very class of educated people of which we speak, are to be thought of as the monumental figures of our time, we see that to these writers the liberal ideology has been at best a matter of indifference. Proust, Joyce, Lawrence, Eliot, Yeats, Mann (in his creative work) Kafka, Rilke, Gide — all have their own love of justice and the good life, but in not one of them does it take the form of a love of the ideas and emotions which liberal democracy, as known by our educated class, has declared respectable. So that we can say that no connection exists between our liberal educated class and the best of the literary minds of our time. And this is to say that there is no connection between the political ideas of our educated class and the deep places of the imagination.

TRILLING: Very well, but it is true, nevertheless, that this tendency to flout or ignore "progressive" ideas is much more strongly marked in the poets than in the novelists. Hazlitt's essay on Coriolanus strikes me as a true summary of *that* position.

(Hazlitt there touches on the difference between prose and poetry: "The one is an aristocratic, the other a republican, faculty. The principle of poetry is a very anti-levelling principle. It aims at effect, it exists by contrast. It admits of no medium. It is everything by excess. It rises above the ordinary standard of sufferings and crimes. It presents



LIONEL TRILLING

a dazzling appearance . . . . Poetry is right-royal. It puts the individual before the species, the one above the infinite many, might before right.")

In any case (Mr. Trilling continued), progressive or not, the artist not only tends to feel himself involved, taking sides in the major battles of his time, but *needs* to. Men like Blake and Lawrence were all the better as artists for feeling that they were fighting a big war.

WAIN: I take it, since you put it that way, that you recognize this need in yourself?

Planning a New Novel

TRILLING: Certainly. Ten years ago I was involved in a group of people who felt themselves to be standing together in defence of progressive and idealistic views, in a world that seemed largely in opposition to them. And nowadays, when that situation has become obsolete, I feel rather let down; I feel that I was happier in those days. And when I think, as I am thinking at present, about the possibility of [illegible] novel, what strikes me is that the appeal of narrative for its own sake is not one that draws me very strongly. Think, for instance, of some of the minor — good, but not momentous — stories of Henry James; how he could just go on endlessly, spinning these webs of narrative about individuals. I think he was perfectly justified in doing so, but I couldn't do it myself. It would be a pleasure, even a luxury; but when I settle down to think over possible plots for an interesting novel, I feel the need to choose one that has a direct bearing on public events.

WAIN: Is that need, do you think, the distinguishing mark of a serious novelist?

TRILLING: One of them; but a serious novelist is also to be known by his respect for people. Take Lawrence, for instance. When he invents a character, he takes that character absolutely seriously, and tells you everything about him — everything he thinks and feels, everything you need to know to have a complete grasp of this character as a human being. I know that when I feel the impulse to write fiction, one of my motives is to do this myself; to take contemporary people, the kind I know, and really convey what they seem to me to be feeling, not merely about politics and affairs, but about their personal lives, their marriages, their friends, everything. And that's something I miss in so many of the new books I read. They don't have this quality of really telling you solidly about people.

WAIN: So this strikes you as something a serious writer could legitimately propose to himself as an aim — this breaking down the isolation of the individual, to give the reader some help in understanding what's going on in the minds of other people?

TRILLING: Yes — except, of course, that one doesn't, in that sense, propose aims. One simply writes a work of the imagination, and if it's good it has those qualities.

WAIN: I imagine you can see what I'm trying to do: I'm trying to manoeuvre you into talking prescriptively — into saying what you feel the imaginative writer *ought* to do as regards his fellowmen in the mass. Do you think, for instance, that the more humane an author's ideas and attitudes are, the better he is?

TRILLING: Of course not. There are times when one hates Dostoevsky, one hates Lawrence. A great writer can confront his readers with attitudes that repel them, and still be great.

WAIN: All right, let me approach it from another angle. Given that men are guided imaginatively — they live, that is to say, in accordance with their mental pictures — do you think it the proper function of the imaginative writer to work directly on these mental pictures with the intention of altering them?

TRILLING: Very much so. But it is impossible to lay down any law as to how he should do this. An artist puts so much of himself into his work — thoughts, feelings, memories, unacted desires — and broadly speaking, the quality of the work will depend on how much he has managed to pack into it. One kind of idea or attitude doesn't have to be better than another kind.

Putting the Blame Elsewhere

WAIN: Except, of course, that no serious artist will base his work on a world-view that is actually lunatic. What I mean is that there is such a thing as the appeal to the community of reasonable beings, and the artist makes that appeal.

TRILLING: Besides which, of course, one has to consider the motives that make people read books. One of them, I have often thought, is to assuage their disillusion and sense of disappointment with themselves. In fact many people seem to me to read chiefly from a desire to convince themselves that the blame lies elsewhere.

WAIN: That makes me want to ask you what you think of the widespread modern doctrine that the work of art is irreducible, that it bears no relation to discourse. Nearly all modern discussion of literature seems to be founded on the belief that the content of a work of literature can never be taken apart from its expression — otherwise the "organic" life, to use a beloved term, is destroyed.

TRILLING: I'm suspicious of the idea. It seems to me capable of doing harm, especially in a time like ours when it's fashionable and liable to be exaggerated. Obviously literature, and especially fiction, contains a certain discursive or expository element which can be isolated and discussed without any damage.

WAIN: And conversely it's true, I suppose, that not every idea benefits from literary treatment.

TRILLING: Yes, there is no reason why most ideas shouldn't be presented quite straightforwardly, as essays. And thinking of the presentation of ideas, directly or otherwise, reminds me of the peculiar conditions that obtain here in America. There's no sophisticated class: none of that interaction of the social and educational systems that produces a *milieu* in which basic problems are never discussed, simply because it's assumed that everyone is too advanced to need to go back over them. That wave of the hand which conveys, "Oh, *that* question: it's all settled" — it's almost unknown here. It's largely because the generations don't carry on from one another. As a teacher, I find that every job has to be done again from scratch. You can be confronted with a generation of students, and inoculate them with certain ideas, and then ten years later the equivalent job has to be done all over again. Nothing can be taken for granted. You're compelled, all the time, to state the rationale of whatever it is you're doing. It's something I find stimulating — as well as fatiguing, of course.

WAIN: If there isn't a sophisticated class, what do you have instead? There must be some group within the total population who feel themselves to be accessible to ideas, whether by means of art or not.

TRILLING: Well, of course, the "New Yorker" is at work almost single-handed on the task of creating a group round which something can be built; it's what corresponds in our history to the periodical essay in eighteenth-century England, Addison and Steele and the rest. But apart from that, the general tendency of American life is producing a very rapidly multiplying class of people accessible to ideas. The fact that so many people are employed in the higher technology, or have jobs which make it necessary for them to undergo long periods of training in colleges of one kind and another, is bringing into being a very numerous class which, while it isn't educated along traditional lines, is nevertheless taught to think of itself as friendly to ideas.

• • •

AT this point the passage of time asserted itself; Mr. Trilling, who had a train to catch at six o'clock, began to extricate himself from the tea-table, apologizing with the utmost politeness for the shortness of his visit, for all the world as if I had been doing him a kindness, rather than the other way round. But before going he told me that he had taken up this question of a new "class accessible to ideas" in an essay in his forthcoming book, which I could use to supplement our discussion.

On reading the book after getting home, I discovered the passage in question. Here it is: —

> A country like ours, as big as ours, compounded of so many elements of a heterogeneous sort, makes it difficult for us to think that ideas such as might be entertained by anything resembling an elite can have any direct influence in the country at large. And it is undoubtedly true that there is a considerable inertia that must be taken into account as we calculate the place of mind in our national life.
>
> But we should be wrong to conclude that the inertia is wholly definitive of our cultural situation. This is a characteristic mistake of the American intellectual, particularly the literary intellectual, with whom I am naturally most concerned. His sense of an inert American mass resistant to ideas, entirely unenlightened, and hating enlightenment, is part of the pathos of liberalism in the Twenties and Thirties, which is sedulously maintained despite the fact that the liberal ideas of the Twenties and Thirties are, I will not say dominant — this might, at the present juncture of affairs, be misleading — but strong and established, truly powerful. That the resistance to these ideas often takes an ugly, mindless form I should not think of denying, but this must not blind us to the power of ideas among us, to the existence of a very considerable class which is moved by ideas.

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אשרי־צותה חמתתה: ויאכל בעז וישת וייטב לבו ויבא לשכב בקצה הערמה ותבא בלט ותגל

This woodcut by Jacob Steinhardt is reproduced from **The Book of Ruth**, *which has just been published by the* **Jewish Publication Society of America** *at $5. This beautiful edition, printed in a very large format, has the Hebrew text in one half, and an English translation (that of the J.P.S.'s "Holy Scriptures") in the other. Steinhardt has provided woodcuts on general pastoral subjects for the English section, and illustrations based on the text in the Hebrew part. One of the most attractive features of this edition is the Hebrew (shown above) and English typography, both designed by the Israel artist Franzisca Baruch, who also did the layout. Thus the artistic side of the book was provided by two Israelis, while it was produced in the U.S.*

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Yohanan Aharoni's **Hitnahalut Shivtei Yisrael Ba-Galil HaElyon** (Settlement of the Israelite Tribes in Upper Galilee, Magnes Hebrew University Press, IL5) might read and be as absorbing as a novel rather than a dry work on archaeology, but the fact remains that it still constitutes an important scientific work that helps clear up a long-standing dispute. His basic research has led to the conclusion that there can now no longer be any doubt that the Hebrews came into a densely populated area and one of the writer's main achievements is the clear evidence he is able to produce that the tribes did not adopt a straight frontal attack but rather resorted to a slow process of penetration through the infiltration of small units.

Yehuda Leib Bialer has memories, and hopes too. These he has poured out in song in the form of a collection of poems titled **Ashdot Yamim** (Torrents of Days, Mosad Harav Kook, IL3), which concerns mainly the period of the Great Catastrophe and which falls into five main sections: The Mirror of Bereavement, Well of My Life, Jerusalem, This Sinai, and Loops of Blue.

Four hundred years of European art — from the Italian Renaissance to the decline of the Golden Age in Holland — is the main subject of the latest volume of the Ma'ayan Encyclopaedia, edited by Z. Ariel and written by Aryeh Lerner, and entitled **Omanei Mofet, Hayeihem VI'Yitzrotehem** (Life and Work of Outstanding Artists, Srebrek, IL7.250). The book is full of excellent reproductions.

Yitzhak Rabinowitz, who heads the Society of Immigrants from Soviet Russia, has a book full of memories which he has called **MiMoskva Li-Y'rushalayim** (From Moscow to Jerusalem, Rubin Mass and Kedem, IL3.900). Yitzhak was born in a Lithuanian village and while yet a child participated in Zionist work and Jewish self-defence. He studied at the technion in Germany, was active in sports and physical culture, and in 1912 organized the first physical culture and sports organization in Russia — the Maccabi. He came to Eretz Yisrael in 1929. This book is eloquent testimony to the part played by Jewish youth in the struggle for Hebrew culture and the Zionist movement in Russia.

M.H.

THE MIRROR

By Dennis Silk

The wrong face staring back from the right mirror,
Assessing like an executioner
The unmirrored self—in that daemonic shock
You stand there with a rope around your neck
Which the executioner tightens to an end
More imageless than mirrors understand.

FIVE THOUSAND TITLES

NOTHING can be more fascinating to a book-lover (and more exasperating, if his means are limited) than a catalogue of old prints. A veritable feast of this kind is supplied in catalogue No. 41 just issued by Bamberger and Wahrman, the Jerusalem antiquarians who have inherited the international fame of I. Kauffmann & Co., the great Frankfurt firm which was a victim of the Nazis.

The majority of these 4,926 "Judaica" are written in German, a melancholy reminder of the contribution made to Jewish studies by an annihilated community. Titles include nearly 600 monographs on local history in various countries, some 170 biographies, as well as numerous journals and *Festschriften*. Orientalia are fairly well represented and, since the catalogue includes works from the library of the late Hacham Moses Gaster, Samaritan literature is not missing. A special feature are works in Spanish and Portuguese.

Prices are in dollars (at the rate of IL2) and seem to be reasonable. Connoisseurs who can afford it are no doubt willing to pay the equivalent of a long week-end at one of our better hotels for such rarities as a collection of original documents on the emancipation of the Jews in France (No. 3370), or the first edition of a libellous book on Judaism (No. 4916), written by Antonius Margaritha, a 16th century Jewish apostate of Regensburg; they cost only $60 and $100 respectively. This reviewer had to be content with a sermon given on a memorable occasion in Frankfurt in 1855 — a real bargain for 50 cents.

H.M.

CENTURY-OLD MURDER CASE

THEY HANGED MY SAINTLY BILLY. By R. Graves. Doubleday, New York. 1957. 312 pp. $3.95.

A hundred years ago an English country doctor was hanged, found guilty of poisoning his friends and relations. The title of the book Mr. Graves has written about this alleged miscarriage of justice is taken from the mouth of the doctor's sorrowing mother. Mr. Graves has told us before that he writes this sort of prose to earn a living, but he does it superlatively well, all the same. Only what this reader cannot see is the reason for the choice of subject.

Dr. Palmer was a rogue of the first water, and though the trial may have been something of a farce, and though he may have been innocent of the murder for which he was hanged, an acrimonious correspondence about the case which now, a century later, still seems to drive both parties to frenzy, goes to show that he deserved what he got in any case. Supposing you are not in favour of hanging at all. And supposing you can stomach the grisly subject, the book is not only most entertaining, but gives a remarkable picture of the racing circles of the time.

PAULA ARNOLD

Stamp of the Week



The French have an admirable custom of renaming streets after their national heroes and in Paris today you may walk along the Rue Pierre Brossolette. Not an extraordinary street, you may think . . . until you have heard about Pierre!

This slim and boyish-looking man with the patrician face and handsome hair was foreign editor of the newspaper "Populaire" when the Germans invaded France. He escaped to London, enlisted in the Fighting French forces of General de Gaulle and became a secret agent.

Repeatedly, Pierre parachuted into France on do-or-die ventures—inspiring the Resistance movement, collecting information about German troops and plans, plotting sabotage of enemy installations. Then in Paris he was captured.

At Gestapo headquarters they tortured Pierre with every trick they knew. For months that went on. Pierre would not talk, but he feared that continuous torture would drive him insane one day and that he might yield his secrets without knowing what he said.

Pierre Brossolette was determined that no such thing would happen. So to keep his secrets and keep faith with his country and its allies he jumped from a fifth floor window.

Now Pierre and four other of France's wartime captains courageous are honoured on a new set of stamps. These are printed in recess, perforated 13 and the set of five costs 2/- in London.

Beginnings of Tel Aviv

RESHITAH SHEL TEL AVIV (The Beginnings of Tel Aviv). By Akiva Arie Weiss. Ayanot, 1957. 202 pp.

A CONTROVERSY is now going on between two veteran Tel Aviv families, the Weisses and the Danins, as to who first proposed the idea of an entirely Jewish town to be built near Jaffa. It is generally accepted that Akiva Weiss, a jeweller from Grodno who arrived in Jaffa in 1906, was the originator of the idea, but the heirs of Yehezkel Danin, who lived in Jaffa several years before Weiss came, claim the honour for their father. The question has some practical importance now because the city would like to name a street for its founder, and would like to know just who he was.

"The Beginnings of Tel Aviv" seems to clinch the matter in favour of Akiva Weiss. Describing his first visit to Palestine in 1904, Akiva Weiss tells in his reminiscences how he expounded his idea that the building of new towns was necessary to increase the Jewish population. "One cannot expect an entire nation to become imbued with agricultural ideals overnight," he explained to Aharon Eisenberg in Rehovot. Moreover, the population would grow considerably only if large-scale industries were established to provide work. Eisenberg's idea was to buy land from Yibneh village, which was then for sale, and establish the first Jewish town there. The plan did not materialize, however. When Weiss returned to Palestine with his family two years later, on the evening of his arrival he called a meeting of founders where his plan for building a new town near Jaffa was accepted. Yehezkel Danin was among the five members of the organizing committee.

S.S.

MODERN MISHNA TEXT

SHISHA SIDRE MISHNA: SEDER ZERAIM (Six Orders of the Mishna, Order: Seeds). Commentary by Hanoch Albeck. Vocalisation by Hanoch Yalon. Mosad Bialik and Dvir, 1957. 416 pp. IL7.500.

By Avraham Goldberg

THIS new edition of the Mishna will undoubtedly take its place as one of the great contributions of our generation towards a better understanding of the Mishna, which, next to the Bible, is the most important work in Jewish literature. The fact that such a work appears in our time is a vindication of the search in our age for spiritual regeneration in the classic sources of the Jewish spirit. For the Mishna, although compiled close to 1,000 years ago and reflecting the particular civilization of the Jews in Palestine over a period of several hundred years following close upon the Biblical period, has been the chief moulder of Jewish patterns of living and thinking in all ages since.

Almost every age, indeed, has written its commentary to the Mishna. Relatively few of these, however, have been accepted as standard commentaries for succeeding generations. Outstanding among the few which have proved lasting are those of Maimonides and Obadiah of Bertinoro. The first, completed in Egypt in 1168, is distinguished by its clarity and systematization. Obadiah makes no pretensions to great or deep scholarship. Written in Italy in the 15th century for Jews who had already lost their deep and rooted attachment to Talmudic learning, its simple exposition and language has made it the standard handy commentary to this very day, for the Jew of only average learning.

Special Requirements

The rise of the State of Israel and the very special needs of the ordinary Israel reader made a modern scientific commentary imperative. Mosad Bialik embarked upon this project shortly after the establishment of the State, and the first volume of the projected eight volume work appeared in 1952. The present volume is the fifth of the series (although first in the order of the Mishna), and brings the full Mishna text with commentary within one volume of completion. The remaining two volumes will contain a general introduction to the Mishna and a book on *realia*.

Mosad Bialik was indeed fortunate in enlisting the services of two of the greatest scholars of our age in their respective fields for this epoch-making project. Prof. Hanoch Albeck, who has written the introductions, commentary and notes (as well as being responsible for the punctuation of the text) is Israel's greatest living scientific Talmudic scholar. Mr. Hanoch Yalon, who has prepared the vocalization of the text, has devoted a lifetime of study to the problems of the Hebrew language, especially to the peculiar nature of that of the Mishna, and is the authority *par excellence* on the vocalization of the Mishna text. The format of these volumes is attractive and appealing in the best traditions of Mosad Bialik. It is no wonder then that the volumes which have appeared so far have had phenomenal success.

What is the special appeal of this modern edition of the Mishna? It is the simplicity and ease of presentation for the average Hebrew reader of today. It makes no great demands on previous rabbinic Hebrew knowledge. It fills the needs of the secular as well as the religious reader. Both will find special meaning and content in the presentation. The commentary is written in simple modern Hebrew style, entirely free of the tortured Hebrew often found in rabbinic writings. Its explanations are lucid enough for anyone with a fair secondary education to understand. Indeed it is a popular work in the very full sense of the word.

Introductions

Every tractate is preceded by an introduction which deals with the various topics discussed in the tractate, clarifies the important *halakhot*, explains the technical terms which occur in the tractate, and summarizes the contents of the various chapters of the tractate, with incidental comment on their particular order and relationship. (The order of the tractates themselves is discussed in a special introduction at the beginning of the Order.) These introductions often take up a study of the origin and the background of a particular *halakha* and deal as well with the question of the relationship of the *halakha* as found in the Mishna to that encountered in the books of Apocrypha (in particular the Book of Jubilees) and the writings of Philo and Josephus. All this in addition to a clear pointed and punctuated text.

Although the work is intended primarily for the pupils of our secondary schools and the great masses of the population, and is of necessity a popular one, it is still at the same time an achievement of the highest scientific standing. The very popular introductions and commentary are nevertheless the reflection of great scholarship and represent the distillation of half a century of research by one of the greatest Jewish scholars of our age. Prof. Albeck has the gift of saying much in a few words. Indeed every phrase is weighed and every hypothesis fully substantiated by careful research before finding acceptance. The scholar as well, therefore, finds this edition of the Mishna of great significance. Nor should it be denied that in a certain measure it is intended for the scholar. At the end of every volume about 100 pages of close type are appended which contain notes and addenda for those who wish to make a deeper study of the Mishna. Here are discussed the scholarly problems facing the modern researcher in the study of the Mishna as well as summaries of the classic expositions of many of these problems. Limitation of space calls for conciseness and every note becomes in a way the clear distillation of what could be a full scholarly article.

What is the result of the scientific method employed by Prof. Albeck in his commentary and notes? Does it lead to an explanation of the Mishna radically different from that which has come down in tradition? The answer is no. For "scientific" method is not the prerogative of the modern researcher alone. It was in a very real sense the method of the *rishonim*, the great early commentators on the Mishna and Talmud who drew upon parallel Tannaitic sources such as the *Tosefta* and *Halakhik Midrashim* for help in the understanding of the Mishna. Prof. Albeck indeed finds that the interpretations of the great classic commentators pass the test of scientific inquiry.

The modern researcher, of course, has the advantage of knowing the wide impact made by Hellenic life and thought upon the background of the Mishna and a scholar like Prof. Albeck is well able to make use of this extra information in determining the correct meaning of the Mishna text. Prof. Albeck does give here and there original interpretations to the Mishna text, but this is not the chief contribution of his commentary. It is rather the correct distillation of much of what has been written in the past which is the chief merit of the work.

I have dwelt at length on the commentary, introduction and notes, which, to my mind, are the prime achievement of this edition. Yet it would be misleading not to dwell upon the special contribution made in the text as prepared by Mr. Yalon. It should be said that the unsophisticated reader will find the wording, vocalization and even grammar bizarre in many places at first sight. Why, for example, the reader will ask, is the word *shel* (of) always treated as the prefix of the following word, rather than standing separate as we find it in all the ordinary printed editions of the Mishna?

The answer is that the grammar of the Mishna requires such a construction. Today we say *Ribono shel Olam* ("Master of the World") and hardly dwell upon the fact that this is incorrect Hebrew, since Hebrew grammar requires the definite article, and the phrase properly should be *Ribono shel Ha-olam*. It is not clever to say that Hebrew grammar has "developed" and freed itself of the need for the definite article, for this would simply be justifying an error. The fact is that the *shel* was originally a part of the word following it and was read *shela-olam*.

Enriches Hebrew

The text adopted in the present edition is not intended to be scientific in the fullest sense. It generally accepts the current printed text as a basis, and does not record variant readings (although these are taken note of in all important cases in the commentary and notes). It changes the current text where manuscript readings show that the current printed text is incorrect. Careful attention is also given to the oral traditions in the reading of the Mishna as preserved by the various Jewish communities.

The language of the Mishna is one of the chief sources for enriching the Hebrew of our own day. Its wealth of concise, concrete expression, its special way of phrasing, its choice of words, its general colour are all something which have been discovered by Hebrew writers again and again. Many of our important Hebrew writers today, who had previously found the Mishna a closed book, have already had recourse to the new wealth of expression opened up to them by this modern edition of the Mishna. As time goes by, this edition will be accepted more and more as the standard for our day and its influence in both giving new life to a Hebrew which is being Aryanized and new spiritual vigour to a largely secular Israel, is not to be minimized.

THE LICENSES & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Abridged Combined Balance Sheet for the years ended on December 31, 1955 and December 31, 1956

1956 £	LIABILITIES	1956 £	1955 £	ASSETS	1956 £
1,000,000	Share Capital Authorised	1,000,000			
280,000	Share Capital Issued	280,000	308,543	Fixed Assets	316,319
536,603	Reserves	293,704	3,835,362	Investments	3,799,923
3,005,860	Insurance Funds	3,347,739	2,064,672	Current Assets	2,463,079
2,406,114	Current Liabilities	2,677,878			
£6,208,577		£6,579,321	£6,208,577		£6,579,321

Abridged Profit & Loss Account for the years ended December 31, 1955 and December 31, 1956

1956 £	CREDIT	1956 £	1955 £	DEBIT	1956 £
1,018	Net Interest not carried to other Accounts	—	43,439	Sundry Expenses	12,780
123,349	Profit transferred from Underwriting Accounts	—	22,000	Taxation	—
194	Sundry Receipts	2,193	—	Overseas Taxation	15,894
—	Tax Recoverable in respect of current year	29,000	15,000	Superannuation Fund	17,500
—	Net Loss carried down	40,947	—	Amounts transferred to Underwriting Accounts	17,738
			—	Egyptian Balances written off	8,228
			44,122	Net Profit carried down	—
£ 124,561		£ 72,140	£ 124,561		£ 72,140
44,122	Net Profit brought down	—	—	Net Loss brought down	40,947
51,038	Profit Balance of last year's Account	32,785	10,000	Transfer to General Reserve	—
10,000	Tax Provision not now required	6,500	25,000	Transfer to Marine Account	25,000
—	Transfer from General Reserve	35,000	37,375	Net Dividend	—
			32,785	Balance transferred to Balance Sheet	8,338
£ 105,160		£ 74,285	£ 105,160		£ 74,285

We certify that the above Combined Balance Sheet and Abridged Profit & Loss Account are in accordance with the Books and Records of the Company for the years 1955 and 1956.
London, July 3, 1957.
Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Abridged Profit & Loss Account of Israeli Business for the years ended December 31, 1955 & Dec. 31, 1956

1956 IL.	CREDIT	1956 IL.	1955 IL.	DEBIT	1956 IL.
787	Interest	787	44	Income Tax on Interest	44
6,575	Profit Transferred from Revenue Account	—	23	Income Tax	—
—	Net Loss transferred from Company's General Profit & Loss Account	8,210	7,295	Net Profit transferred to Company's General Profit & Loss Account	—
			—	Loss Transferred to Revenue Account	8,953
IL.7,362		IL.8,997	IL.7,362		IL.8,997

We certify that we have received all the information & explanations required.
The Account has been accurately compiled giving a true picture of the Company's affairs in Israel in accordance with the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis laid down by the Israelian Controller of Insurance for the years 1955 and 1956.
London, July 3, 1957.
Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Chartered Accountants

General Agents for Israel: JACOB ROSE, 12 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv.